THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
For the 40-Hour Week
For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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NANKING REGIME HEADING TOWARD SWIFT COLLAPSE

Changsha in Hunan Is in Revolt Against Chiang Kai-shih

Rebellion Everywhere

Shantung Echoed Both South and North

CHEFOO, China, Feb. 24.—The light cruiser, U. S. S. Trenton, and two U. S. destroyers have arrived here from the Philippines with Admiral Blakely. They came in response to a report from Consul Leroy Webber, although Webber stated that there was no danger to Americans in Chefoo. Four Japanese and three British war vessels are also now at Chefoo. It is reported that the "nationalist" commander, Lin Chen-nien, is "awaiting reinforcement" to carry on the fight against Chang Tsung-Chang. However, reinforcements are practically cut off from all sides but by sea.

* * *

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24.—The beautiful but fictitious picture of national unity of China under the Nanking government of Chiang Kai-shih is falling to pieces completely as new revolts appear in central China and in the north besides the spread of the uprising on the Shantung peninsula.

With all eastern Shantung thrown into confusion by the old bandit general, Chang Tsung-chang, seeking a come-back by raising a revolt throughout Shantung province under the old five-barred Peking flag

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DECIDE CROUCH CASE THURSDAY

Mass. Authorities Not to Drop Charges

The hearing to decide on the question of the extradition of Paul Crouch, national secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to the state of Massachusetts, to face charges of disturbing the peace in connection with the New Bedford strike will be held Thursday, Governor Roosevelt announced yesterday to the New York branch of the International Defense.

Rumors to the effect that the New Bedford authorities had decided to drop the charges and waive the demand for extradition appeared in the New Bedford press last week. The press announcements, however, were false, the I. L. D., declares.

The extradition of Fred Biedenkapp, national secretary of the Workers International Relief, to Massachussetts to face similar charges was last Monday refused by Governor Roosevelt. Clarence Darrow, Arthur Garfield Hays and Joseph Brodsky are handling the case for the I. L. D. International Labor Defense.

STIMSON OFF FOR IMPERIALIST JOB

Traitors of Philippines Honor Him

MANILA, Feb. 24.—When General Henry L. Stimson, overseer of the Philippines for the United States, left Manila today to take up his position as secretary of state in Hoover's cabinet, many Philippine senators, business men and American landowners were there to bid him farewell.

Stimson, who while on duty on the Philippine possessions of the United States manipulated the land laws to permit the influx of American capital in larger sums and the creation of large slave-driving plantations, was presented with a Philippine flag by Manuel Quezon, president of the senate. He was also greeted by the 31st United States infantry, which is stationed on the island to suppress strikes and the armed uprisings of the peasants.

Stimson, who was secretary of war under President Taft and played a conspicuous part in helping the betrayal of Moncada in Nicaragua, is slated to be Hoover's secretary of state. On leaving Manila he turned over the ruling of the Philippines to Vice-governor General Eugene A. Gilmore.

IRONWORKERS SEEK INCREASE

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—Chicago ironworkers demand an increase to $1.62 1-2 an hour.

MAKE IT RECORD-BREAKING WEEK IN "DAILY'S" DRIVE

Comrades:

Due to the energetic drive of many comrades and sympathetic workers the Daily Worker has been able to overcome its most pressing debts from day to day and put off its less pressing ones. This means that you, fellow-workers, have been able to ensure the publication of your paper from day to day.

But this by no means solves the problem which faces us. At the beginning of our campaign to save the Daily Worker we acquainted you with the facts of the crisis. We told you that unless funds were immediately raised we would find it impossible to go to press. You responded and we were able to resume the publication of a six-page paper. This does not mean that the crisis is over, but that we were able to satisfy for the moment our most pressing bills.

At this time, the impetus of the donations coming in must be increased, for we must pay off as many debts as possible in order to gain a solid financial footing to continue the revolutionary functioning of the Daily Worker in as effective a manner as possible. During the next week, every member of the Party, all readers of the Daily Worker in unions, fraternal organizations and workers' clubs, must carry the drive at full steam into the mass organizations and make a united and energetic effort to place the "Daily" on a solid foundation.

A workers' revolutionary paper has many difficulties to face. The effort of Hillquit, the millionaire boss of the socialist party, with the aid of the capitalist court, to crush the charges of graft made by the Daily Worker, charges which Hillquit cannot deny, by putting the paper's editors in jail and levelling large fines, can only be combatted by the united efforts of the workers. The Hillquit gang hates the Daily for its support of the strike being led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union against sweat-shop conditions and the treachery of the socialist-scab International. They would like to see it out of print, for in its pages every day they see a new expose of their own corrupt and reformist policies and the voicing of the revolutionary struggle against their imperialist masters and themselves.

Just as the working class will finally sweep the ruling class with its Hillquits and Wolls and Lewises and Schlesingers out of existence and replace it by its own Socialist society, they will sweep aside this new difficulty placed before the Daily by Hillquit by redoubling their efforts to save the Daily Worker and feed it plenty of financial fuel to continue its expose of the manipulating of the 300 shares of the bank of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union into the coffers of the trade union reactionaries.

Workers, every cent you contribute or collect for the Daily Worker is a blow at Hillquit, at the whole rogue's gallery of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, at the socialist help-mates of Wall Street, at Wall Street itself and its frenzied preparations for another imperialist war, at the enemies of the Soviet Union!

To date you have contributed the following:

Previously listed	**$11,212.70**
Monday	**465.82**
Tuesday	**312.20**
Wednesday	**404.04**
Thursday	**485.12**
Friday	**450.01**
Saturday-Sunday	**460.30**
Total	**$13,790.19**

MAKE THIS WEEK THE RECORD-BREAKING WEEK IN THE DRIVE TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

ALL QUOTAS OVER-FILLED, REACH THE SHOPS AND THE MASS ORGANIZATIONS!

MORE ENERGY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TRAITORS AND THEIR IMPERIALIST MASTERS!

THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Rush all funds to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square.

Pravda Says Election of Marty Is Sound Slap in Face of Capitalists

"Pravda" declares that by electing Marty to the chamber of deputies the French working class has given the bourgeoisie and its government a sound slap in the face.

The French workers had not only shown their solidarity with a revolutionary who had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for exposing the anti-Soviet interventionist plans of Marshal Foch, and their intention to rescue him from the clutches of reaction, but they had also demonstrated their solidarity once again with the Communist Menetrier, whose election was declared void in consequence of a trial framed up against him by the police and the government for alleged "espionage in favor of the Soviet Union." The thousands of demonstrating workers in Purteaux and in Paris had shown that the French working class was preparing to intensify its struggle against the offensive of capitalism.

Lodgings Wanted for Convention Delegates

Lodgings are needed for the out-of-town delegates to the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, which opens next Friday, March 1. All Party members and sympathizers who can put up one or more delegates are asked to communicate at once with either the district office of the Party, 26 Union Sq., or the national office, 43 E. 125th St.

U. S. IMPERIALISM FOR UNDISGUISED ARMED INVASION

Senators Switch Votes to Keep Marines in Nicaragua

Millions for Cruisers

War on All Fronts Now Being Prepared

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The intention of the republican administration, with Coolidge just retiring and Hoover just coming in, to continue a policy of armed intervention in Latin America even without any specious excuse about "protecting lives and property" of Americans, was revealed when the U. S. Senate reversed itself Saturday on the Dill amendment, which it carried on Friday, to the naval appropriation bill, forbiding any use of naval funds to be used in maintaining marines in Nicaragua "excepting in emergencies endangering life and property."

The Senate, in addition, voted for $12,370,000 to provide American imperialism with more fighting ships with which to arm itself for war, either against the Soviet Union in an attempt to end the menace to world capitalism which grows stronger with the strengthening of the Soviet power, or against British imperialism for whose colonies and markets the U. S. must fight to dispose of its growing surplus of commodities and capital.

The amendment by Dill, presented and passed Friday afternoon by a vote of 38 to 30, was not at all motivated by any sympathy for Nicaraguan independence, but rather from the timidity of certain

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G.O.P. 'CLEAN UP' PURELY A FAKE

Oust Negroes in South; Ohio Gangster O.K.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Hoover hypocrisy is beginning to be famous even before he takes up office as the chief executive of the American bourgeoisie. This, anent the so-called "cleaning up" Hoover is advertising for himself of "patronage frauds" and "corruption." Somehow, this corruption under Coolidge had until now escaped the notice of "Heavy Herbie."

But what will this "clean up" amount to? With the republican party making inroads into the democratic "solid South" by attracting the economic interest of the southern bourgeoisie, it was suddenly found out that these "new republicans" of Dixieland don't like Negroes, and so the "corruption" of the whole republican party must be firmly fastened on the bootlicking petty-bourgeois Negro politicians who have trafficked in the vote business, and they are to be Jim-Crowed out of all republican party

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REVEAL BELGIAN FRENCH TREATY

Document Is a Secret Military Pact

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Feb. 24.—Dutch newspapers today published an alleged secret military treaty of 1920 between France and Belgium, in which it was asserted that both countries pledged military assistance.

Belgium agreed to designate certain railroads and roads for military operations.

The newspapers also published an alleged agreement between the headquarters staffs of the two countries which is directed against Holland, Italy and Spain. It was made at a conference in 1927, the newspaper asserts.

TAILORS' MEET LAUNCHES FIGHT UPON HILLMAN

Over 8,000 Workers Represented at Shop Conference

Hold Two Day Session

Ally With New Union to Fight Co. Unionism

Three hundred and eighty delegates, coming from 266 shops in the mens' clothing industry and representing over 8,000 workers, last night concluded a conference in Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., which launched a rank and file shop committee movement. The conference was initiated by the Trade Union Educational League, Amalgamated Section.

The shop committee movement, the conference decided, is to have as its aim the revival of union conditions in the industry and the destruction of the reactionary Sidney Hillman machine, which has made of the once powerful Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a company union.

Sent by the thousands of exploited workers in the tailoring trades, the delegates after two days of deliberation, adopted a series of resolutions, which call for the immediate beginning of organized struggle in the A. C. W. till working standards are gained and until all needle trades workers are united into one Industrial Union.

Besides calling for "organized struggle against the class collaboration policies of the Hillman machine, and close unity with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for struggle against the employers, the conference elected an executive committee of five which will begin preparations for another conference and mass meeting in New York. The committee is also to have as a not too distant aim, the calling of a broad, nation-wide conference of men's clothing workers, organized and unorganized.

From the discussion which continued at intervals thru both days with the greatest intensity as all problems were brought before the conference, several important things stood out.

One was the truly horrible condi-

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TAKE LICENSE FROM CABMAN

Penalize Driver Who Fought Bandit

Oliver Deardorff, the cabman who overcame a robber and took his gun from him, after having spent a day in jail because he could not raise $500, has now lost his hack license, and is wondering how he is going to support his family.

He is to appear before the court tomorrow to be tried for carrying a weapon without a permit. Deardorff obtained the revolver when he overcame the robber and later handed it over to a policeman in a lunchroom where he was telling his fellow-workers of the incident. Holdups are risks which the cabmen, especially on night shift, must run as part of their jobs.

The policeman arrested him immediately—the first arrest he had made—for carrying a weapon without a permit. Deardorff could not raise the required bail of $500 and remained in jail over Washington's birthday, a good business day for the cabs. When he left jail he found that his license had been revoked.

LINDBERGH HEADS FOR MEXICO.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Feb. 24 (U.P.).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh left the local airport at 8 a. m. today apparently headed for Mexico City. His arrival was not anticipated, as he had been on an airways inspection trip and was reported to be heading for the Pacific Coast.

EMERGENCY FUND

Workers Contribute to Save the 'Daily'

February 24, 1929.

Sent in by J. Jenkins, Chicago, Ill.; Lithuanian Literary Br. 9, $4.00; K. Matukaitis, $1.00; C. Tarulis, $1.00; J. Klastauskas; P. Neveckas & J. Elman, 25c each, 75c; Peter Thomas, Nucleus No. 5, $10; Nucleus No. 5, $4.00; Nucleus No. 8, $30.25.....$51.00

Collected by Section 3, St. Nucleus No. 6, Chicago, Ill., at the banquet held in the home of Comrade J. Greviskis, D. Kawalysyn, J. Henreckson, F. Stasukelis, C. Schultz, G. Fiola, O. Satos, P. Janulis, A. Petrokos, P. Burdrelis, J. Bamdokoitis, P. Venzindoite, P. Krokaitis, P. Ningelonskas, J. Silinis, J. Rush, I. Greviski, J. Miller, M. Greena.....$21.90

(Continued on Page Three)

To Die for U. S. Capitalism in Far East

Hundreds of these soldiers sailed from their base in Brooklyn to reenforce the American forces in the Philippine Islands, American capitalism's advance outpost in the Far East. Undoubtedly the Philippines will be the scene of fierce fighting in the coming imperialist war when the American capitalist class will be glad to give each of these young fellows a chance to lay down his life or his entrails or an arm or leg or anything else that happens to get hit in the "holy war" to defend the bosses' profits and possessions. Meanwhile they'll be used to oppress and torture Filipino peasants and workers, an activity in which the Stimson government is fond of mixing sport and business.

Miners' March Ends in Huge Demonstration in London

LONDON, Feb. 24 (UP).—The army of unemployed limped into London today, foot sore and tired after a month's march through bitter cold but shouting the Red "Internationale" with increasing volume.

Ending the "great hunger march," the 800 men who walked here from and internationally, of the trade all parts of England, Scotland and Wales to protest the unemployment situation converged at the heart of London—Trafalgar Square—to hear vigorous speeches condemning the government and to mass themselves at the base of the Nelson Monument as they sang the song of Communism.

About 25,000 workers cheered the marchers as they ended one of the biggest post-war demonstrations in England. Preceded by bands and carrying banners, the unemployed marched in steady platoon-like groups of 25 each through the capital's streets, climaxing their march by dividing and entering Trafalgar Square from five directions. The march started January 22, described

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NEW SOVIET FILM AT BIG MEETING

Worker Party to Open Convention Friday

Several thousand New York workers will take a trip to the Soviet Union on Friday night. Their eyes will take them there, for on that night there will be shown for the first time in this country the remarkable Sovkino film, "A Trip Thru Soviet Russia." Appropriately the first showing of this picture will take place at the big mass meeting which will open the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party on Friday night at 8 o'clock at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

The Sixth National Convention of the American Section of the Communist International opens in a period of sharpening class conflicts and the growing danger of imperialist war. The role of the Workers Party in the midst of this growing war danger, with its threat of attack on the Soviet Union, will occupy the center of discussion at the historic convention of the Party. The opening mass meeting Friday night will, therefore, be a mighty demonstration against the imperialist war and for the defense of the

(Continued on Page Two)

40 COMMUNISTS HELD IN VIENNA

Break Fascist March; Socialists Play Safe

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 24.—Forty Communists were arrested today when they staged a counter-demonstration to the parade of 6,000 members of the nationalist Heimwehr (fascisti) who were returning from a demonstration against the socialist Schutzbund gathering.

When the fascisti, at whose head is Major Pabst, one of the assassins of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, announced that they would march through Meidling, industrial suburb of Vienna, the social-democrats refused to stage a counter-demonstration in the same locality but paraded in the wealthy section which had been designated by the Vienna police headquarters.

Communists Counter-march.

The Communists called upon the workers to counter-march the parade of the fascists, who are known to have large stores of ammunition in various depots scattered throughout the country, which they obtained from the government arsenals. Chancellor Seipel, in open collaboration with the fascist troops, placed strong police guards along the line of march.

When the Communist demonstra-

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Militant Austrian Building Workers Demand Increase

VIENNA, (By Mail).—The opposition bloc of building workers in Austria, embodying all the revolutionary building workers, is struggling to terminate immediately the collective agreement that expires in August, and to have all collective agreements expire only at the beginning of the building season. Demands for a 25 per cent wage increase, shorter hours, and the end of piece rates are also made.

WILL SUPPORT DRESS STRIKE

Labor Union, I. L. D. at T.U.E.L. Conference

Delegates of many working class organizations, at a spirited conference in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., Saturday, took steps to actively support the dressmakers' strike and to enlist the support of wider sections of the working class.

Represented at the conference, which was called by the local Trade Union Educational League, were unions, Workmen's Circle branches, workers fraternal organizations, T. U. E. L. groups, branches of the International Labor Defense and delegates representing progressive workers in many trades.

After George Powers, organizer of the Architectural Iron and Bronze Workers Union, had been elected chairman, and Maurice Pasternack secretary, John J. Ballam, secretary of the local Trade Union Educational League, outlined the general character of the dressmakers' strike and the role of the T. U. E. L. as the leader of that strike, as well as of the struggles of the workers in many other industries.

Delegates from working class organizations also spoke, pledging the support and solidarity of their organizations. Rebecca Grecht spoke for the Workers (Communist)

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Move to Oust Rivera, the Spanish Dictator, Gains Strength Daily

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Feb. 24.—The movement to depose Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, is spreading and gaining force every day, scanty news from Spain indicates.

Returning travelers say the situation is serious and that during the disbandment of the artillery force at Vigo, heavy fighting occurred among the infantry force sent to execute the dictator's decree. Gendarmes are said to have killed many officers.

WOLVES ATTACK IN CANADA.

WINNIPEG, Canada, Feb. 24.—Great numbers of wolves are reported to be invading the settlements over a wide area of northern Canada due to the intense cold and the great scarcity of food in the forests.

DEMONSTRATION TODAY AGAINST STRIKE ENEMIES

Mass Picket Lines in Dress Market Against Bosses and Police

Tucker Strike Likely

Member Meet of Dressmakers Tonight

Dressmakers, striking and those already back at work in unionized shops, cloakmakers, furriers and militant workers in the men's clothing industry will all appear early this morning in the dress manufacturing district, to participate in a mass picketing demonstration for the right to demand human working standards and for the right of the dressmakers to strike without hindrance by a vicious police terror.

Instructions to appear on the picket line were addressed to the entire membership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union by that organization. The men's clothing workers, at a left wing two day conference held over the week end appealed to the workers in that trade to join the dressmakers in picketing this morning. In addition to these, other groups of sympathizers have signified their intention to join.

This will be the third big Monday morning demonstration to be held in the strike of the dress workers. At each demonstration hundreds of workers were arrested. The union declares that no matter how large the number of victims jailed these demonstrations will continue.

Any day now, a general strike call can be expected to halt production in the tucking, pleating and hemstitching trades. Meetings over the week end were held by Local 41 of the Industrial Union in order to build the strike apparatus. This work is now completed, union heads explained. When the strike is declared all shops will be affected. Those having union agreements will have to renew them, the old ones expiring at this time.

The others, which are either open shop or controlled by the right wing company union existing in these trades will be compelled to sign with the left wing union before they can resume operations. The right wing company union, in an effort to wrest control from the left wing, completely destroyed union standards in the shops they receive recognition in.

* * *

A membership meeting, which is to hear full reports on the strike and on further plans for the strike, is to be held tonight in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., immediately after work. The call to this membership meeting is particularly addressed to the workers now employed in the settled shops.

CLOAK STRIKERS RESIST FAKERS

Labor Council Fights Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 24.—In order to escape an agreement with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which is leading the strike here in the cloak industry, the Los Angeles Cloak Manufacturers Association has signed a fake agreement with Plotkin, representing the International Clothing Workers, ever ready to act as a scab agency for the bosses and against the workers.

The strikers, however, have not been confused by this maneuver of Schlesinger and his machine and refuse to go back to work until the strike is won.

In addition to the six shops already out, one large open shop came out yesterday in full force, paving

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Police Charge Into Pickets, Injure 25 at Monmouthshire Mine

YNYSDUU, Monmouthshire, England, (By Mail).—Never have so many police been seen in this district as are here at present, several hundred more having been sent in from other districts. These additional police arrived after police charged, with batons drawn, into a crowd of mine pickets at the Nine Mile Point Colliery. Over 25 pickets were injured.

The sight of about 80 policemen escorting two scabs created great laughter among the miners.

The mine closed down last fall, and recently reopened, the bosses offering a greatly reduced wage which the miners refused to accept.

Deportation for Communists Seen in Attempt to Bar Workers from Citizenship

TAILORS' MEET LAUNCHES FIGHT UPON HILLMAN

Ally Wth New Union to Fight Company Unions

(Continued from Page One)

tion of the New York tailors. The piece-work system installed by the Hillman-Beckerman gang was grinding the life out of the workers in the shops. Dismissals were made wholesale with approval from the union. Wages are being slashed with the same approval. Hours are unlimited—at the discretion of the employer. The union, under Hillman leadership is openly a company union. From scores of thousands of members in New York, the union now has no more than 15,000 with only 3,000 of these paying dues. The Hillman gang must resort to a check-off system to get dues, even this failing, because of revolting workers.

From recitals of these facts the delegates all came to the following opinion: That the endurance of the workers and their patience with conditions and with the repeated betrayals had passed the stage of passivity. They were ready to fight. That the forces of the workers in a fight were now far greater because of the existence of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, whose representatives had come to the conference to offer their leadership and assistance in the fight. That the Hillman gang is no longer as powerful because of his squabbles with his henchman Beckerman, recently ousted. That the threat of terror thru gangsterism is no longer so imposing because of the bankruptcy of the New York Joint Board, who lacks the funds to pay expensive underworld hirelings.

By far the greatest enthusiasm was aroused when Ben Gold, general secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Saturday declared that the new union intends to include in its membership all trades and crafts of the needle industry. "If any of Hillman's spies are here," Gold declared, "tell him that the new Industrial Union will carry on the fight against you."

The Industrial union was represented by other spokesmen, the entry of each of which was greeted by tremendous ovations. Charles S. Zimmerman, vice-president of the Industrial Union and Rose Wortis, secretary of the Dressmakers Strike Committee, spoke and stayed many hours at the conference. Nationally known leaders of the left wing, also spoke. Ben Gitlow, expelled from membership in the A. C. W., and a Communist Party leader addressed the conference. Henry Sazer, head of the Needle Trades T. U. E. L. was seated. Every mention of the new union and its purpose in aiding their fight was heartily applauded.

The resolutions adopted are: Support for the dressmakers strike, against class collaboration policies, for becoming part of the N. T. W. I. U. Against the checkoff system of dues paying. For the 40-hour week; for the development of special work among women organized and unorganized; for real amalgamation as against fake Hillman amalgamation; against labor banks; against the speed-up systems of the Hillman machine; for the organization of the unorganized; for the organization of young workers in the industry.

Iron, Bronze Workers Will Hear Report at Meeting Tomorrow

Organizational problems will be discussed at the meeting of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers Union at 7 E. 15th St., 8 p. m. tomorrow. The program of the union in its fight to win union conditions for the trade in shops in Greater New York will be reported on by the secretary and discussed by the membership.

Iron, Bronze Shopmen Prepare for Struggle

By GEORGE E. POWERS.

The history of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union is a history of bitterly fought general strikes, of almost yearly occurrence. The workers whose struggles have built this organization have had fully their share of judges' injunctions, jail sentences, gangsters' blackjacks and policemen's clubs resorted to by the bosses in their systematic attempts to oppress and enslave the iron and bronze workers. The present is a period of energetic preparation for one of the most important conflicts ever engaged in by these battle-scarred veterans.

During the present organization drive several hundreds of men working in the open shops have joined the union and from present indications this response will continue at an even more rapid pace. An important factor in this favorable development was the merger of a little more than a year ago of several large bronze companies into the General Bronze Corporation, which now includes the Polachek, Renaissance and Tiffany concerns with a capitalization close to $10,000,000; and which already has its tentacles on several other bronze plants about to swallow them into the Bronze Trust.

Hud to Resist.

Intensified speed-up and wage cuts soon followed with the result that the bronze workers, who had been rather indifferent to the union for some time, at last realized that only thru organized resistance could they hope to stop the ever sharpening attacks of the bosses and improve their conditions.

This feeling of the bronze workers, combined with the aggressive organization campaign of the union, brought many of them into our ranks. The good effect however, did not stop here. The iron workers are also having their troubles. Young German iron workers, recently arrived, are being forced to slave long hours for starvation wages by the bosses, who hope thus to break down the standards of all the iron and bronze workers. (The bosses in both the iron and bronze trade are hiring more and more of these young Germans.) At the same time the Allied Building Metal Industries, linked with the Iron League, the leading combine of iron bosses, is conducting an active campaign to force all the iron bosses either out of business or into one big bosses' association.

War Makers.

This combine, of course, is directly connected with the Steel Trust and Wall Street, and thus figures prominently in the aggressive war preparations now being pushed by the United States government. This growing centralization of control is accompanied with a more thoro "rationalization," more speed-up, longer hours, lower wages, more unemployment. The smoldering discontent of the iron workers caused by these conditions was fanned into a brighter flame by the activities of the union, leading to further increases in membership and an energizing effect upon the workers' organization as a whole.

Asked Affiliation.

The iron and bronze shopmen are organically part of the building trades industry, but like many other groups of workers, are excluded from the A. F. of L. organization which make up the Building Trades Council. The shopmen's union has consistently favored for years a policy of unity with the rest of the building trades workers. As part of the conditions for this united action it has repeatedly sought entrance into the International Association of Bridge, Ornamental and Structural Iron Workers, but as yet has received no definite answer beyond evasions and postponements. This, despite the fact that continued isolation of the iron workers is not only injurious to them, but to all the "outside" iron workers as well. Many of these, whose organization is affiliated with the International, are now unemployed due to the well-known practice of the open shop bosses of forcing the lower paid unorganized shopmen to do the outside work.

Want United Action.

Genuine united action of these two groups with the rest of the building trades unions would be a big step in the right direction, towards 100 per cent organization of all workers in the building industry. However, faced with lack of cooperation, the iron and bronze workers realize that they must therefore further intensify their efforts to organize as a vital part of the preparation for the struggle which will come with the expiration of their agreement with two associations on April 30, 1929.

The following demands are being made upon all the bosses:

1.—A minimum scale for helpers of $40 per week on the 44-hour basis.

2.—A minimum scale for finishers, bronze fitter, welders, blacksmiths and automatic riveters of $50 per week.

3.—A minimum scale for apprentices for the first six months of apprenticeship of $24 per week, with a $2 raise every six months during the total of two year term of apprenticeship.

4.—A general increase of $4 above the wages received at present for all finishers, helpers and apprentices.

5.—Only one apprentice allowed in each shop.

6.—Non-union foremen shall not be allowed to handle any tools.

7.—Helpers shall not be permitted to do any blacksmith work.

8.—No shop chairman is to be laid off without the consent of the union.

9.—Equal division of work among the men of each shop in time of slackness.

10.—Employes discharged at any time before the expiration of the day shall be paid for such full day.

To win these demands calls for the highest possible degree of organization and activity. This means that every one of the 3,500 iron and bronze workers in Greater New York must join the union and take part in the further necessary preparations for the big fight just ahead.

40 COMMUNISTS HELD IN VIENNA

Break Fascist March; Socialists Play Safe

(Continued from Page One)

tors appeared they were immediately attacked by the police and forty of them were jailed, but not before they had made a break in the fascist lines.

The socialists, however, kept their forces well off the other side of the police guards and limited their activity to addressing meetings in the well-to-do sections.

The parade of the fascists in Vienna is intended to be the first of a series which were promised when the armed fascist bands marched on Vienna-Neustadt last October, which they declared was only practice for the "march on Vienna." At that time the Workers Defense Corps, consisting of representatives from the factories and Communists, was formed and it called for a general strike and a sabotage of the provocative parade of the fascists by seizing railroad stations and counter-demonstrations.

Since then, while allowing the fascists to arm, and to a lesser degree the socialists, the government has declared the Workers Defense Committee illegal and ordered it disbanded. Despite this the workers succeeded in holding a counter-demonstration today.

Business Before Old Congress Includes a Nicaragua Canal Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The last week winding up the present session of congress starts tomorrow with the house having disposed of most important business, though the senate has a score of major measures and several important nominations to dispose of.

Monday the time of the senate will be given to the report of the special elections committee reporting on the exclusion of William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, and the Edge Bill, providing for a survey of the proposed canal through Nicaragua. There is a re-apportionment bill, to change representation in the house of representatives on the basis of the 1930 census, and a bill providing for this census.

Among the nominations to act upon are those of former Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin for court of customs appeals for Governor Pat Neff of Texas to the board of conciliation, and Forest Northcuit of Denver for U. S. attorney in Colorado.

BRITISH JOBLESS GROWS.

LONDON, (By Mail).—The total of registered unemployed workers in England last week was 1,425,600. This is 250,000 more than a year ago this time.

GENERAL STRIKE OF DOCKERS IN ARGENTINE SEEN

20,000 Harbor Workers Demand More Wages

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 24.—Although the partial strike of dock workers ended, a new general strike threatened by the Maritime Workers' Federation embracing 7,000 men in Buenos Aires, and others in Rosario, Santa Fe and other ports to the total of 20,000, may break out at once over the wage increases demanded by the union.

President Irigoyen, after a conference with owners of river boats, lighters and launches, which will be affected by the strike, stated that the owners refuse to give wage increases, on the excuse that they "cannot afford it."

The government is trying to make the union recede from its demand on the basis of what the bosses claim, in spite of the increased cost of living. The matter has been taken up by the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Elipidio Gonzales.

The strike is certain to have material backing by solidarity action of workers in Uruguay and Paraguay and internationally on a larger scale, as did the recent shipping strike, because of the unifying force present in the form of the Provisional Committee of the Latin-American Trades Union Confederation, which is located at Montevideo where a congress is to be held in May.

WILL SUPPORT DRESS STRIKE

Labor Unions, I. L. D. at T.U.E.L. Conference

(Continued from Page One)

Party, Bakst for the Marine Workers Progressive League, Harold Williams for the American Negro Labor Congress, Sidney Jonas for the Independent Shoe Workers Union, and Florence Geller for the Office Workers Union.

Charles Zimmerman, vice-president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, appealed to the delegates to urge the members of their organizations to give actual support to the strike by taking their place on the picket-line. He was enthusiastically received.

One hundred dollars in cash was contributed by the delegates for the support of the strike and $600 was pledged. This was in addition to $500 given by the bakers, $300 by the grocery clerks and $100 by the building trades workers.

Resolutions were unanimously passed pledging full and active support to the dress strike, protesting against the police terror, supporting the Daily Worker and the Freiheit, and endorsing the work in behalf of the strike of the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief, as well as the I. L. D. bazaar on March 9-10.

The conference elected a ways and means committee of seven to carry on and extend its work.

Poyntz Tells of War Danger, Exposes Role of Yellow "Socialists"

"Only the Communist International stands prepared to fight to the finish against the coming war and the capitalist system which gives it birth. The socialists are degenerated reformists and patriots —the Second International betrayed the workers in the last war," declared Juliet Stuart Poyntz, national women's work organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, before a large audience at the Harlem Workers Forum, 43 E. 103d St., Friday night. Dave Campbell, of the Harlem Tenants' League, was chairman.

"Rivalries and conflicts between the capitalist powers are sharpening and leading directly to another world war vastly more terrible and destructive than the last," the speaker continued. "Struggles of the imperialist powers for world markets, for world trade and mastery of the seas are only some of the causes that are leading directly to war."

Poyntz urged working women to take a leading part in the struggle against the war danger. One of the leading tasks of the Workers (Communist) Party, she said, was the mobilization of the women workers in the revolutionary ranks.

New Plant to Speed Plane Construction

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24 (UP).—Plans for erecting a $650,000 building to produce its new Diesel type oil burning airplane engine, were announced here today by the Packard Motor Co.

The proposed factory will have a capacity of five hundred engines a month. Packard engineers claim the engine will increase the range of airplanes between 20 and 30 per cent at an operating cost thirty per cent less than standard gasoline engines.

HIT YELLOW DOG CONTRACT IN MASS MARCH

Haverill Shoe Workers in Demonstration

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 24.—Eight thousand shoe workers in the city of Haverhill, Mass., began marching through the city at 7:30 a. m., Feb. 20 and continued all thru the day. The workers packed the several mass meetings arranged by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union as a demonstration of labor strength against the introduction of the "yellow dog" contract.

In an atmosphere charged with labor intensity, a branch of the Workers International Relief was organized in Haverhill, on the same day. An executive committee of eleven was formed with Wm. Ryan, of Local No. 9, chairman and John L. Delaney, of Local No. 8, S.W.P.U., secretary.

The provisional W.I.R. committee was elected by local unions addressed by Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer for the W.I.R. The splendid cooperation and response from membership and officers of the unions visited thus far indicates the expectation that the other unions will also cooperate when called upon to do so.

The Haverhill committee has already made arrangement for a strike benefit dance for the needle trades of New York and the strikers of Local 11 of Haverhill. The dance is to take place March 9, 1929, at Liberty Hall. A conference is called for March 15, Liberty Hall of shop and organization delegates. The committee is considering a series of activities to draw the workers of Haverhill into the work of the W.I.R.

G.O.P. 'CLEAN UP' PURELY A FAKE

Oust Negroes in South; Ohio Gangster O.K.

(Continued from Page One)

leadership in the South, under the highly moral banner of "extricating the party from one of the worst patronage messes in history."

The result will be that the "new South" which turned four states republican in November, will have some new, and white, faces, to speak for that section of the republican party hereafter. "Now it can be told," after the November elections, all the traditional methods of both the republican and democratic parties of selling appointments to office and protection to bootleggers, will be neatly fastened on the Negro republican leaders and they will be politically lynched by Hoover on the high moral grounds of "cleaning out corruption."

Ohio Gangster Rewarded.

How much this amounts to, may be seen also from another angle. Senator Brookhart, who is head of the senate committee to serve as a broom in the "clean up campaign," emerged from a conference with Hoover to declare that the "Daugherty-Fall regime has been stamped out for good." Why it was put as "has been," as something already done, may be surmised when it is known that at the same time, definite confirmation was given that Hoover would appoint Walter Brown, one of the "Ohio gang" whose headquarters was the "little green house on K Street," as Postmaster General.

Incidentally, this same Mr. Brown of the same "little green house" has right along been assistant secretary of commerce under Herbert Hoover as secretary. So the "Lily Whites" of the South will be dictators of the republican party in that region and the familiar mugs of what is left of the Fall-Harding-Daugherty-Jesse Smith gang, will be the front of the "purified" administration under the Quaker imperialist, Herbert Hoover.

Doak or Lewis.

There seems to be a rivalry between the trade union bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods, as to whom shall be named as secretary of labor, William N. Doak, a business man who has imposed himself on the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, or John L. Lewis, who has endeared himself to the American capitalist class by betraying the coal miners at every possible opportunity. Doak was the head of the "labor bureau" of the republican party during the election, and would naturally receive some sort of plum of patronage. But Hoover says that "labor," meaning the reactionary bureaucrats, cannot agree on who shall get the secretaryship of labor, so no definite selection is yet made.

A Scheme of Bosses to Blind Workers' Children

Newsboys are children of workers whom poverty forces to slave on the streets in all weather for 14 hours a day or more, in order that a few cents may be made to keep the worker's family from starvation. In order to keep the newsboys from learning the real reason of the poverty of their families, the bosses and church collaborate each year in giving a dinner to a picked number of the boys. The boys are forced to listen to lectures on "loyalty" to the bosses; and patriotism so that they may become sheep for slaughter in imperialist war. Photo shows H. Randolph Guggenheim and Rev. Cashin, a Catholic servant of the bosses in the act of inflicting the "loyalty" bunk on the newsboys.

NEW SOVIET FILM AT BIG MEETING

Worker Party to Open Convention Friday

Continued from Page One

Proletarian Fatherland of all the workers.

The necessity of rallying to the defense of the Soviet Union will be graphically brought home by the showing of "A Trip Thru Soviet Russia." Every phase of the new life that is being built in the Soviet Union under the banner of Leninism will be shown on the screen. Moscow, Leningrad, all the important industrial centers, workers' clubs, rest homes, the Red Army, peasant life—it will be such a trip thru the Soviet Union as few actual visitors to the U.S.S.R. are ever privileged to take.

The struggle against imperialist war will also be linked up with the life of one of the most valiant fighters against it, C. E. Ruthenberg, late leader of the Workers (Communist) Party. The mass meeting will also be a Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting, commemorating the second anniversary of the death of the man who led the fight of the workers of this country against the last imperialist war.

Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow, members of the secretariat, William W. Weinstone, district organizer, and other leaders of the Party will speak on the opening night. Tickets should be bought at once as accommodations are limited. They are on sale at the district office of the Party, 26 Union Sq., and the national office, 43 E. 125th St.

NEGRO WORKERS IN RELIEF BODY

Cleveland Committee Helps Flood Victims

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—A Cleveland Negro Workers Relief Committee was formed here last night at a conference attended by thirty-odd delegates representing sixteen working class organizations of both Negro and white workers.

The conference was called by the Cleveland Inter-Racial League, for the purpose of setitng up a broad committee to aid in providing immediate relief for the oppressed Negro victims of the recent Florida—West Indies hurricane disaster. It was decided that the conference immediately affiliate the Cleveland committee to the New York Negro Workers Relief Committee, which has already launched a national campaign to raise funds to rehabilitate the Negro workers and farmers of the devastated area.

At the conference, Sadie Van Veen, of the League, gave a detailed and moving description of the terrible conditions of the Negro workers and farmers in the hurricane area. She told of the outrageous discrimination against the Negroes practiced by the Red Cross in its relief work and cited case after case from the report of the New York Committee's representative in Florida, showing the brutal treatment of the Negro population by the Florida police and national guards on duty after the disaster.

It was decided to call a second conference in six weeks, in order to draw in more organizations. In the meantime the Executive Committee elected by the conference, was instructed to proceed at once with issuing contribution lists,—calling on unions and workers organizations generally for funds—the organization of a mass meeting to acquaint Cleveland workers with the need of relief and to organization of an Inter-Racial solidarity dance.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

MAY SEND BACK WORKER TO DEATH UNDER HORTHY

May Bar Communists from Citizenship

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 24.—Will foreign-born workers be allowed to take out final citizenship papers when they are members of the Workers (Communist) Party? The vital question will be put before the legal apparatus of Pennsylvania when the high courts will seek to revoke the citizenship of John Topolcsamyr, a Hungarian worker, because of his membership in the Workers (Communist) Party. As part of the formality of obtaining second papers some years ago Topolcsamyr was obliged to swear allegiance to capitalist institutions.

Judge R. M. Gibson, presiding at the courts of the Schwab steel town of Bentleyville, Pa., has already ruled that Topolcsamyr cannot become a citizen because of his political affiliations. At the higher court hearing Isaac E. Ferguson, who is handling the case for the International Labor Defense, will fight for a reversal of this decision.

Seven years ago, while living in a Pennsylvania mining town, Topolcsamyr wrote to his brother, a gendarme under the Horthy government of Hungary, censuring him for his aid to the Horthy government in its campaign of anti-working class terrorism and appealing to him to drop immediately his connection with the gendarmerie and fight instead in behalf of the working class. The letter was intercepted by the Horthy Government and sent to the U. S. Immigration Department, while in the meantime Topolcsamyr had obtained final citizenship papers. Arrested on a deportation warrant, he was later released and in 1922, two years after he became a citizen, he joined the Workers (Communist) Party. In March, 1926, the government instituted proceedings to revoke the citizenship.

In a letter sent last week to the International Labor Defense, Topolcsamyr indicates the close relationship between the company town cossack police and the legal authorities whose ends they serve. A house-boss, a spy of the coal company, the foreign-born workers relates, engaged Topolcsamyr in argument. Denounced as a spy, he immediately went to the local police and reported Topolcsamyr. Five cossacks raided the house next day, while Topolcsamyr was attending a meeting. They revisited the house five times. When Toplocsamyr appeared before the local judge he was given a warrant charging him with striking the houseboss. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

The International Labor Defense wired its Pittsburgh representatives immediately on receipt of the letter. They are making a close investigation of the case, and a decision is expected early this week.

LABORERS DEMAND INCREASE.

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—Organized building trades laborers in Chicago are demanding an increase of 10 cents an hour, bringing the rate up to $1 an hour.

AUSTRIA JOBLESS INCREASE

VIENNA (By Mail).—Over 250,000 workers unemployed in Austria have applied for unemployment dole in January. This is 25,000 more than in December.

Rob South African Farmers, Then Enslave Them in Mines

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 24.—A story of farmers suffering from drought, attacked by police, living under martial law and finally forced to work in the diamond mines or starve, was told by men arriving here from Namaqualand. It is the first fairly comprehensive account of the rumored uprisings against the government by the workers in the diamond fields of South Africa.

Namaqualand, one of those sun-scorched, sand-swept wastes of Africa which produce the finest diamonds in the world in large quantities, was to have been the scene of an attack on government forces by settlers who had been aroused to the fighting pitch because of police and government intervention in the diamond fields.

There has been no rain in Namaqualand for almost three years. Once prosperous farms have been deserted and many farmers have been ruined. Simple Dutch settlers, who just made ends meet before the great drought, have been forced to sell everything to buy food and clothing.

The farmers discovered diamonds, and these stricken farmers saw a way out of their troubles.

But the government intervention made the fields state diggings and all the farmers were allowed was "an opportunity to work in the mines." The Namaqualanders felt it was a great injustice and they watched with growing dissatisfaction.

Under Martial Law.

Armed police were sent to guard the field and the Namaqualanders felt that this was but another method of preventing them from enjoying what was rightfully theirs, and they demanded $5 a day from the government in payment for "what they had lost," and they threatened to rush the diggings if the government refused.

The government answered by sending in more armed police. No open outbreak has as yet occurred, and the situation is hanging fire.

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

Factionalism and Chauvinism in California

The comrade who writes these articles, for reasons relating to his work, cannot sign his real name. However, he is one of the Negro comrades who, in a recent membership meeting at Los Angeles, was attacked by Emanuel Levin, former district organizer in California as being a black chauvinist.

* * *

PART I.

By A. BUSCH.

It seems incredible, to say the least, that the functionaries of any branch or district of the Workers (Communist) Party, however remotely situated from Party headquarters, would resort to the usual American custom of mud-slinging and berating those whom they wish to crush beneath their feet in order to elevate themselves to supreme political power. And yet, that is what has happened in District 13 (California).

The methods and practices of the functionaries in this district would make the high-handed methods of the Bourbon and lily-white South pale into insignificance if all the facts were known.

Suffice it to say that not a stone has been left unturned; nothing too low on the scale of underhanded dealings, backhanded stabs in the dark and a thousand underhanded tricks has been left out by the Opposition.

Factional Degeneration.

Thanks to the cunning and resourcefulness of the district organizer and his aides, every vestige of Communism has been swept aside by the rising tide of incompetency, ignorance, bigotry and downright **white chauvinism** of the lowest order. And now, on the eve of the National Convention, the district that was once a growing, progressive, loyal, and above all, an active stronghold of Communism, has now degenerated into a big family feud, so to speak, with comrades resorting to personalities that are entirely foreign to Communism or to the major political problems of the American Party.

Comrades who less than a year ago were working together harmoniously for the common welfare of the Party, are now bitter personal enemies. These same comrades are accusing and counter-accusing each other of all manner of personal wrong-doing that has absolutely no bearing on the issues involved.

The fight has become so bitter that the units of the Young Workers and the Young Pioneers have become infected. The Young Workers League members pass each other on the streets without speaking. Even the Young Pioneers in the Los Angeles sub-district frequently resort to actual fighting. They and no one else seem to know what it's all about.

Patronage of Negro Comrades.

Patronage has been the order of the day, particularly in the dealings with the non-white comrades. Those who accept what is told them without protest are tolerated and at any gathering they are singled out and made much of. But woe to those who refuse to accept the orders of the superior white comrades who are the court of last resort when it comes to a question of knowing what the darker peoples need, particularly the Negroes. For, it is this latter group who refuse to be Uncle Toms or yes-men, whom all the venom of white chauvinism is heaped upon.

In their practice of white chauvinism and factionalism, the usual American methods of inoculation are resorted to; that is to say, to pit one Negro against the other. The method used is to first win the confidence of the Negro whom they wish to use in their factionalism and then play up everything that they can think of against the Negro they hate or fear. As a final step they induce the Negro of their selection to openly denounce the hated Negro. If they succeed in such underhand methods, such whites feel that they can heap all the abuses they wish upon the hated Negro with impunity. Such attempt has been made in the California District.

White Chauvinism Rampant.

On the other hand, when those Negro comrades who are held in esteem by such white chauvinist tire of such treatment and take exception to this manifestation of race prejudice and make complaint, they are browbeaten and made the goat. This is only one example of white chauvinism in District Thirteen. The most flagrant evidence of white chauvinism in this district is the complete ignoring of a Negro comrade whose ability equals that of the best informed functionary in the entire district for a period of more than four years.

District Thirteen is now lying prostrate, suffering from a thousand stabs. Not stabs of outside enemies, but of enemies from within. The condition of this district is desperate. From one end of the state of California to the other, there is chaos; demoralization of the Party is complete. And now, as the once proud and agreeable district organizer arrives at national Party headquarters, accompanied by his staff of supporters, it might not be out of place to relate some of the underlying facts that have brought about this demoralized state of affairs and place the blame where it belongs and that is the purpose of these articles.

We have no desire to resort to personalities for the mere sake of personal revenge or hatred. Rather, we feel that it is our duty to tell in a straightforward way the facts as they appeared to us. And above all, it is our desire to see an adjustment made so as to forever prevent a recurrence of this awful condition that now exists in California.

The Plus and Minus of Shop Work Since Last Party Convention

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

(The following is the first of a short series of articles dealing with the Party's shop paper work throughout the country during the period since the last convention. It is of a general nature, covering various phases of the work. Those to follow will deal in detail with the political content of the papers, their trade union line, their technical make-up, and a concluding article will cover various miscelleanous matters and sum up.—EDITOR.)

* * *

In making a general review of the Party's shop paper work during the period between the two conventions, one finds that in spite of some very serious shortcomings still existing in this important phase of Party work, much progress has been made. It is extremely important and extremely exacting work. It embodies many important slogans which the Party has put forth—"Face to the Masses," "Proletarianization," "Building of Shop Nuclei," "Roots in Industry," etc. "Every workshop is a fortress of the working class," wrote Lenin. The shop paper is an effective offensive weapon in our steady bombardment to capture these fortresses for the working class.

Shop Papers in Past Year.

What do we find in the general shop paper work throughout the country since the last convention?

There has been an appreciable increase in the number of papers, as the following table will show:

NUMBER OF SHOP PAPERS,
August 1927 to February 1929.

District	No. of Papers Aug. 1927	Still remaining	New papers during period	Total No. Feb. 1929
1	1	0	0	0*
2	1	0	7	6
3	0	0	3	3
4	1	0	2	2
5	1	1	4	5
6	6	3	4	7
7	6	5	0	5
8	1	1	4	4*
9	3	1	1	2
10	4	1	2	3
12	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	1	1*
15	0	0	1	1
	24	12	29	39

* No report from this district and figure may be inaccurate.

During this period 12 papers which had been existing before the last convention have lapsed. Two papers which were started during the period have also fallen by the wayside (Dist. 2 and 8). Thus, besides making up for the 50 per cent loss of last convention's papers, gives a total increase of nearly 60 per cent. Compared with the size of our country and the extent of its industry, 39 papers is far too few, but compared with the status of the shop paper work at the time of the last convention, the increase is not discouraging.

Industries With Shop Papers.

Besides what we can strictly call shop papers, we have two neighborhood papers, 'The Challenge," issued in the Negro section of New York City, and "The Mission Worker" (unfortunate name), issued in the Mission District of San Francisco.

The 39 actual shop papers are in the following industries:

Industry	No. of Papers
Automobile	8
Baking	1
Bridge	1
Docks	1
Electric	2
Kodak	1
Machine	2
Mine	3
Munitions	1
Needle	1
Packing	2
Pencil	1
Railroad	3
Razor	1
Roller Bearings	1
Sanitary Appliances	1
Shoe	1
Steel and Iron	6
Tin	1
Total	39

In heavy or basic industry we have, therefore 30 papers. We still lay too much stress on small-scale industry, as Comrade Arnold Ziegler has already ably pointed out in his article on the Draft Theses on Organization. In it he points to the great efforts being devoted to factories of a size which we do not justify the effort. We might add that much is also spent on factories which do not warrant the effort due to the type of industry. But beggars cannot be choosers. If, in order to get the work started, it is a choice of tackling a small factory or a light industry or not issuing a paper at all, then every bit of effort expended is just so much to the good in gaining experience in the work, in stimulating interest in the work. Had the New York District, for instance, stopped at issuing papers because its only possibilities for nearly two years were two shops each employing only about 500 workers, then New York would still have no shop papers at all, whereas now it has 6, with several new ones in view, and every possibility of reviving the two it has lost during this period.

Colonization.

Comrade Ziegler in the same article suggests the correct solution —the more scientific distribution of the forces of the Party. Deliberate colonization into the basic and heavy industries—this is a question which requires not only the attention of our leading comrades, but a long and consistent ideological campaign among our Party members to make them see the necessity of putting themselves at the disposal of the Party for distribution.

If, with strenuous efforts on the part of the District, we could not persuade unemployed comrades in New York City to go for jobs to Paterson, less than 20 miles away, when the life of the bulletin was at stake, and in a war industry at that, then we can realize how much educational work must still be done among our members on this question.

On the whole, the political level in general, although much room for of the papers has improved. The technical make-up also has improved further progress still exists. Both these aspects of the work will be treated in detail later. Important progress can be noted in the regularity with which the papers now come out. With few exceptions the papers are issued as regularly as the clock, once a month. One of the most flagrant offenders is "The Headlight" (Dist. 13), the first issue of which appeared in May 1928, the second in November 1928, and none since as far as we know.

All the progress mentioned above can be directly traced to the increased interest and attention which the Party membership as a whole has devoted to this important phase of Party work. An ideological campaign on behalf of shop paper work has been systematically carried out in some of the Districts with the result that the work has improved from every angle. This increase of interest on the part of the members, while the direct cause of the progress, is in itself an important achievement of the Party for the significance of this work, and if consistently carried out, cannot be exaggerated.

Organizational Results.

And that brings us to the point on which we are weakest—the question of reaping the harvest of the intense work that must necessarily be put into the issuing of a shop paper. We are weakest on this point because we are only in the beginning stages of the work and while still trying to put the work itself on its feet, we haven't learned yet to capitalize the effects. In many cases bulletins were issued month after month without any increase in the number of members in the nucleus, without any apparent increase in interest in trade union organization among the workers, without gaining the confidence of the workers sufficiently to encourage them to get into contact with us, either by correspondence or personally, without any perceptible increase in the number of "Daily Worker" readers, although pushing the Daily has been an important phase of propaganda in almost every bulletin issued, etc. One reason for this lack of concrete results is the fact that in many cases (the "Wright Propeller," in Paterson, for example), we were so weak numerically in the shop, that we had to restrict our comrades to getting information, for any activity in a concrete sense, would have exposed them, and our source of information would have been destroyed, with the resultant destruction of the bulletin itself.

Departmental Coordination.

Getting out a shop paper is no simple job. It requires the coordination of every department in the District, and close cooperation between these departments and the unit getting out the paper. The Agitprop Department must be responsible for the political line and to see that the shop material is linked up cleverly with class struggle economics and with our current Party campaigns.

The Industrial Department must be responsible for the correct trade union line. It must be ready to furnish information through an efficient industrial registration of all of our comrades on possibilities of issuing papers where none exist as yet. We have yet to find so good an industrial registration that such important information is readily available.

The Industrial Department must establish contact between the unit issuing the paper and the trade union fraction concerned, in order to handle trade union activity in the shop effectively and correctly.

The Organization Department must see that the unit in question is kept regularly at the work, and that the tehnical work of getting out the paper and its distribution is done with the greatest care and efficiency possible. And as far as reaping the results organizationally is concerned—that is what not only the units but also the District Departments in almost all cases have yet to learn.

On the whole, therefore, we can point to progress, without ignoring the fact, however, that much still remains to be done before our shop paper work is on the same level of quality that some of our other Party work has attained. The increased interest shown by the general membership of the Party will serve as a guarantee that this important work will get the attention and care it deserves during the coming period.

In further articles, various phases of shop paper work will be treated in greater detail, with concrete criticism of the papers existing during this period.

The next article will deal with the political content of the shop papers issued throughout the country during the period between the two conventions—the proportion of political material to other material, the linking up of political articles with shop conditions, and errors in political line, etc.

EMERGENCY FUND

(Continued from Page One)

Section 1, II, New York City, Collected by Peter Labowit, Stoniski, $1.00, 25c, Straznick 50c; Collected by Wm. Ryby, Andrew Strifetz, $1.00; M. Wilchynski, $2.00; J. Uclyck, $2.00; Collected by N. Tarnowsky, F. S., $1.00; John Trufyu, $1.00; Barynis, $1.00; N. Tarnowsky, 2.00; Collected by Section 1, II; P. Bayko, $1.00; M. Karpo, $1.00; O. Averyz, $1.00; A. Zvaryez, $1.00; Nahirny 50c; J. Bethornoly, $1.00; D. Ryggiel, $1.00; W. Mandruk, $1.00; H. Chenoris, $3.50...$21.50	
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Report Ecuador Soon to Assume Membership in League of Nations

GENEVA, Feb. 24. — A letter from Equez Baquerizo, minister of labor and statistics of Ecuador, notified the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, that Ecuador expects soon to assume its membership in the League.

Ecuador was one of the "allied and associated powers" during the World War, and by the Treaty of Versailles was mentioned as an original member of the League. However, it has never assumed membership. This will be something of a victory for British imperialism as against American imperialism in the Latin-American sector of their clash for world hegemony.

* * *

Conflict With Yankee Banker.

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 24.—After three postponements, the verbal hearing against the general superintendent of banks, the Yankee, Harry Tompkins, has been held. A final verdict was not reached, it being agreed to submit the case to an arbitrator. Tompkins, who was charged with incompetency, insulting the minister of the treasury and general overbearing conduct, refused to accept a compromise suggested by the attorney general. He is in Ecuador under contract with New York bankers, and insists on the contract provisions as to his powers.

SNOW SHOVELLERS STRIKE

CREEDE, Colo. (By Mail)—Snow shovellers in this vicinity of southwest Colorado have gone on strike against starvation wages and poor conditions.

BLOCKS PROBE OF FEDERAL JUDGE

Blease Shields Winslow in Big Fraud Scandal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Blease of South Carolina came to the rescue of Federal Judge Winslow of New York yesterday when he blocked with a technical parliamentary maneuver the attempt to vote thru the senate the house bill for the investigation of Winslow's connection with a million dollar bankruptcy fraud ring.

The house had voted the investigation to take place during the congressional recess, and it required the assent of the senate and the signature of the president to start the probe.

Blease stated that he had "inside information" that the charges against Winslow were "dictated by personal reasons." He refused to give the sources of his "information."

Winslow was accused by Representative La Guardia of New York. He is said to have worked with a firm of New York lawyers, to whom he threw cases that came up in his court. It was generally understood among bankrupts that favorable treatment of their cases depended on their getting this firm as counsel.

SCAFFOLD FALLS, KILLS WORKERS.

LEICESTER, England, (By Mail). —Two workers were killed here when a scaffolding on which they were working collapsed at the corporation electrical generating station. They were riveters.

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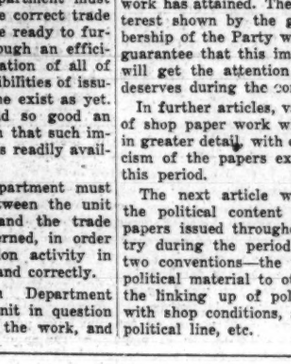

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Many Working Girls Are Swindled in Fake Telegraphy Trade School in Chicago

GET MONEY OF WORKERS WITH PROMISE OF JOB

Held by Contract, Girls Are Victims

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—In Chicago there is a private telegraphy school for the purpose of "educating" girls in the "art" of telegraph operating. This so-called school attracts unemployed working girls by a false ad stating that the prospective pupil will be given a job and a good salary while studying in the evening.

When the unfortunate job-seeker applies she is asked to sign a contract binding her to the payment of $175 in weekly sums until she completes the study of the subject which, according to their statement, requires a period of about 8 months for the average student. At the end of that time, if the student passes the examination successfully, she is given a diploma and promised a position as a full-fledged capable telegraph operator. If she fails she is entitled to study until she has mastered the subject.

However, the contract contains nothing binding on the part of the school or anything in the nature of a guarantee. The new pupil, dazzled by the hope of the long-sought-for job, gladly gives her signature plus, of course, a down payment, and immediately becomes disillusioned.

As soon as the girl enters the school she is confronted with the sign that she has not been sold a job but a course in telegraphy. "However, they will help her find employment," which they don't even try to do! They take not the slightest interest in her except to demand their payments. The girl, harrassed and worried over her lack of unemployment, is thrust into a class where she learns practically nothing at all. Instruction is given in a poor, unsatisfactory, hurried manner. Not the least bit of desire or interest is shown on the part of the instructors to make the work more comprehensive for the pupil or to help in any way whatsoever.

She soon finds that according to these methods of teaching it will take her an endless time to complete the study. The school does not care whether the pupil is making headway, how she struggles with the subject, whether she is in a class too advanced for her capacity of learning, whether she is employed, whether she is prompt or slow, or whether she exists at all!

But—she must pay her tuition. After being a slave to her employer she must be a slave to them—pay them her hard-earned money in return for "the privilege of being their pupil and merely visiting the school."

And this is an example of your fine American capitalism; this is law! The government allows this corruption of its social institutions without lifting a hand to stop it. Legitimate robbery, imperialist style, and yet this is only one of the many countless ways in which they take advantage of our working class youth.

A WOMAN WORKER.

COMPEL CADILLAC AUTO SLAVES TO PAY FOR BANQUET TO THE BOSS

(By a Worker Correspondent)

"The employes are giving Mr. Uppercu a present for his 25th anniversary. Do you wish to contribute to the fund? If you do, please write on this card the amount you wish to give and turn this card over to Miss Manning. Remember, there is nothing compulsory about this. The giving is purely voluntary."

* * *

Thus reads a card which was given out to every worker at the service and repair station of the Uppercu Cadillac Corporation at 70 Columbus Ave., New York City, where 130 to 150 mechanics slave and over 500 work all together. But it is a lie that the workers are not compelled to give this "gift" to their boss, Uppercu, the man who enslaves and oppresses them.

When a clerk came around with this card he said to the workers: every day, really threatening him, "You don't have to give, but you had better give at least 50 cents, or that amount will be taken from your pay." And, sure enough, 50 cents was taken from the pay of those who did not help give a banquet to Uppercu, the boss, who is celebrating the 25th anniversary of his business. If a man refused to give to make a feast for Uppercu, the clerk would keep bothering him and many gave because they feared they might lose their jobs if they did not.

The clerk told the workers who gave contributions to the banquet: "Of course, you can't come to the banquet, at the Astor Hotel, dressed in ordinary clothes. You will have to buy a dress suit."

When workers said they could not afford a full dress suit, they were told to go to a certain place where they could hire one. Besides giving the contribution each worker had to buy a $5 ticket to the banquet. The contributions will also help to buy Uppercu a compass for his new yacht.

The mechanics at the Cadillac-Uppercu work at piece-work. The wages used to be $40 a week, but now they are as low as $18 to $25 a week. We used to be paid 35 cents an hour in idle time—that is, between jobs, when we were not idle. But they made us do all sorts of dirty work in idle time—wash the walls, paint, etc. Now they have abolished the 35 cents an hour and pay us nothing and make us do the wall-washing and painting, anyway.

The men are unorganized. We once had a strike when piece-work was introduced, but we lost after one day. We appealed to the business agent of the Machinists Union to organize us, but he did nothing.

SPEEDUP GROWS IN ADVERTISING PLANT ON COAST

Work Less Than Half the Time

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO (By Mail).—Several times lately when coming out of the Foster and Kleiser slave pens I have noticed several comrades distributing Daily Workers at the workers entrance and also at the office entrance.

The slaves of this outdoor advertising plant, which has a virtual monopoly of the whole Pacific Coast from the British Columbia line to the Mexican border, are as yet unawakened to the class struggle.

We work at what is known as a "scarcity" trade. This is so-called because work is scarce and few can do it. Speedup and efficiency methods have been adopted; we are told to paint "masterpieces" but "bat" out the work, and are promptly laid off. I work less than half the time. Strangers looking for work are given the "bum's rush."

I am not working but am sending $2 to help the Daily Worker.

—AWAKENED SLAVE.

The New "Progressives" in the American Federation of Labor

By EARL BROWDER.

Someone has defined a "progressive" as being one who, when elected to office in the trade unions, would not run off with the treasury. That has hitherto been about the only generally accepted criterion for judging who is a progressive. This is, however, now to be all changed. The "progressives" are going to "clarify their thinking, define their purpose, and organize their efforts." At least so we are promised in a manifesto published in "Labor Age," February issue, in the name of the editors of that magazine and their friends in Brookwood Labor College.

It became of some importance to properly estimate this new effort of "progressivism," what it is, why it appears at this time, what is its role generally in the labor movement, and what attitude towards it must be taken by revolutionary trade unionists.

Wha tis the New "Progressivism"?

The new program for progressives is summarized by "Labor Age" in a list of sixteen points, as follows:

"1. Organize the masses of unskilled and semi-skilled. 2. Appeal primarily to workers instead of to employers in organizing efforts. 3. Expose and fight National Civil Federation influence in the labor movement. 4. Insist that union membership shall not be denied because of race, or politicus views or affiliations. 5. Fight for the right of a minority or opposition to exist in the movement. 6. Fight injunctions and yellow-dog contracts. 7. Campaign for social insurance. 8. Encourage cooperative enterprises. 9. Emphasize labor's goal as a social order controlled by workers. 10. Work out effective methods of collective bargaining and of union control, without sacrificing the union's independence. 11. Struggle for the five-day week, higher wages and better conditions. 12. Advocate recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. 13. Work to make the American labor movement anti-imperialistic and anti-militaristic. 14. Assert the principle that labor must be international in its spirit and activities. 15. Develop a labor party based on mass organization of industrial workers. 16. Support a broad workers education movement based on progressive concepts."

Here in each point is an echo of the program of revolutionary unionism, reduced to terms as abstract as possible, but still recognizable. It is "near-Left," and it is a program touching every field of working-class activity. In short, we have before us, at last for examination, that "progressivism" which has been so legendary and elusive in the American labor movement. What does it mean? Is it a call for new struggles against the reactionary bureaucracy which has destroyed all traces of a militant working-class character in the old unions?

No, this is not a manifesto against the bureaucracy. It is an attack against the Left wing, against the Trade Union Educational League (summed up by them as "the Communists" because Communists are the most active leading elements). The program is a mask, from behind which can be continued in the new period we are now entering, the treacherous role of the "progressives" played by them uninterruptedly since 1924. The "Left" phrases are revived, because the reactionary deeds of "progressivism" in the last years have destroyed all its influence among the masses.

Why the Manifesto Comes Now.

The "Labor Age" group have not explained why it is just at this moment that they call for a revival of "progressivism." Their socialist party wing and connections (the "New Leader," Oneal, Norman Thomas, etc.) fill this gap. Examine some of their testimony.

In "The New Leader" of Feb. 2, James Oneal reviews his services to the A. F. of L. bureaucrats in their wrecking of the needle trades unions in New York, in their panic-striken efforts to destroy the Left wing which had gained the confidence of the masses. But "we were grieved," says Mr. Oneal, when these services were rewarded by a kick in the face from Woll, Green and Co., who denounced Brookwood College and Prof. Dewey in the New Orleans convention. "We talked to trade unionists who were gloomy. It seemed that reorganization of unions in New York would be hampered."

In short, Oneal testifies that the masses of the workers have lost all confidence in the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and their socialist agents, and that it is necessary to find new methods of regaining influence. The masses have "gone Left," and only a "Left" mask will enable this to be done, Woll and Co., by their open reaction, stupidly hinder this task.

Even more disturbing to these "progressives" is the criticism of the liberal bourgeoisie, who are sharply critical of such stupidity which exposes the bureaucracy, and which accelerates the movement of the masses toward the "Left wing. Thus Oneal speaks of "An editorial in 'The Christian Century' which was especially bitter, so bitter that we do not care to quote it." And Norman Thomas quotes with anprehension the words of 'that able advocate of trade union philosophy," Professor Selig Perlman, "who speaks of the zeal of the socialist party in placating the trade unions." "The socialists ceased altogether to criticize the union leaders and eagerly participated in any and every tentative political grouping, provided their sworn enemies, the Communists, were not permitted to take part."

Thomas is worried. "No zeal on the political field," he says, "can wipe out of men's minds the impression we shall have made by our acceptance in the unions of the leadership of men who openly flout the ideals we have professed." . . . "When socialists in those unions openly or silently supported almost anyone who would damn Communists loudly enough they played into the hands of Communists. Indeed, we are compelled now to face the sorry fact that the nominal support of some so-called socialist unionists has hurt the party more than helped it because of the tactics they have employed in their own organizations." "Our desire to cooperate as far as possible has gone too far. We have lost, not gained, influence in the A. F. of L. and among the unorganized workers . . . I have found a kind of scorn of us as a result of our supposed complacence in accepting Woll's leadership."

Is comment necessary upon these quotations? Is it not clear that we are dealing here, not with the slightest change in the policy of these "progressives" and "socialists," but merely with the development of new tactics, forced upon them by the fact that that the workers refuse any longer to believe in them and follow them?

* * *

The next installment of this article to be published tomorrow, will discuss the background of the "progressives," their attitude and actions toward the new Left wing unions, and in the recent strikes led by the Left wing and Communists.

Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the heartburnings of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

ELECTRICIANS TURN DOWN LOW WAGES ON JOB

Work for Sun Shipbuilding Co. Hazardous

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Another difference between the electric welders and the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company resulted in the discharge of six employes on Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Sun Ship Company picked seven men to leave the shop, which is the boiler shop, and go to Paulsboro, N. J., on an outside job. These men have been receiving 70 cents per hour and were expected to work for the same price.

The workers had found out that the job had been let to the Belmont Iron Works, a local firm at Eddystone, adjoining the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the north. I believe the Belmont also has offices in New York City. Also the workers had found out that the iron workers on the job would receive $1.35½ per hour.

The electric workers thought that because of the extremely cold weather and the extra hazzard that the job was worth more money. The terms of the men were $1 per hour, time to be from leaving until returning; they were not to lose time on account of delays not caused by them.

After two conferences, which were before the vice-president of the company, they met with no success, as the vice-president said that his hands were tied in the matter and he could do nothing.

The foreman gave the men their discharge slips. On the slip given to the spokesman was written, "DO NOT REHIRE." The spokesman offered protest to this, citing his record of eight years of service and stating that he did not think it fair to blacklist him for being spokesman, as he had been chosen by the men to represent them. In the afternoon the men were represented by two others, and at three o'clock in the afternoon the men left the yard with all their money.

Another one of the men had been in the employ of the company for ten years.

The company says that they have been "good to the men" in the past, and the men reminded them that they were good to the company. The job is a 100-foot tank to stand upright in, which makes it a difficult job to weld the under-seam of buck straps at joints.

The New York office of the Belmont has asked what is tying up the job. The clause in agreement—forfeit money to be paid if not constructed on time is conveniently overcome by the counter clause (unless prevented by labor trouble).

Some remarks made by chairman of company union: "The foreman is partly to blame, because he hasn't the proper dignity and command to court the respect of the men and allows them to develop an attitude of independence. This has become a habit with the men."

Employment man said: "It would have been better if they had been fired two weeks ago, when they refused to work overtime."

S. M.

PLANE CO. ENDS LUNCH HOUR IN GREAT SPEEDUP

2 Wash Sinks for 400 Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TRENTON, N. J. (By Mail).—I am writing to tell of the conditions of those who work for the Keystone Aircraft Co.

The whole factory has only two wash sinks for the 400 men who work there. There is no closet for the men to keep their clothes and lunches in, in the whole plant. There are only six water closets for the 400 men.

The men used to have lunch from 10 to 12:20 a. m. and in the afternoon from 3 to 3:20. Now they have taken the lunch time away altogether. The most speeded up departments are the tinshop and the covering and tube room.

The women workers get 20 cents an hour. Those who slave there a long time get 35 cents an hour. The men in the covering and the tube room get 40 to 50 cents an hour, and the speed-up there has lately been doubled.

The wages in the tinshop are from 50 to 90 cents an hour. Most of them get less than 70 cents an hour.

Recently, in the exampling department, they have begun to take on men at only 35 cents an hour.

Three months ago, several of the men were badly burned when a passenger plane burned. These men have not been able to resume work yet. At this time, the company tried to do away with extra pay for overtime, but did not succeed. Since then the company's straw-boss in the covering department has tried to do away with extra pay for overtime several times.

We work five days a week 47½ hours. In the wing department they sent quite a few men home last Monday and ordered them to return to work Saturday at straight time. That is the start of the six-day week, or 57 hours.

Outbreak Grows in Venezuela; Power of Gomez Menaced

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Feb. 24.—A passenger arriving on a boat from Maracaibo, Venezuela, declares that the Cedenos outbreak has assumed proportions that greatly endanger the dictator, Gomez, who has resorted to conscription of civilians into the army to meet Cedenos. The latter, with two or three thousand poorly armed followers, mostly peons, is marching from the interior through country which is without roads.

Cedenos aims to reach the Palenque ranch, belonging to Gomez, on which Gomez has imprisoned at hard labor several hundred rebellious students. These prisoners were forced to build the road by Gomez from Maracay to his ranch. Cedenos hopes the students will join him if he can take the ranch-prison.

The traveler reports that the Cedeno revolt is financed by "Colombian business houses interested in the overthrow" of the Gomez regime, though these "Colombian" business houses may turn out to be British oil interests who are displeased at the most valuable concessions being given to American companies. Gomez, by conscription, has now 15,000 soldiers.

Belgian Quarrymen Win 19-Month Strike

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Mail).—After a strike of 19 months, the quarrymen of the Ourthe and Amblève Valleys has won an increase of 2 per cent. The strike was conducted with great militancy and picket lines were maintained during the entire 19 months. All workers will be taken back.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Gas Mantle Plant Lays Off Over 100 Workers

GLOUCESTER, N. J. (By Mail).—Over 100 workers of the Welsbach Gas Mantle Co. were laid off recently. A number of the workers laid off had been working in the Welsback plant for 30 years or more. The Welsback Co. has laid off hundreds in the past year or so

"Kibitzer" Is Weak in Logic But Is Strong in Amusement

PROBABLY the most amusing comedy of the current season is now playing at the Royale Theatre. It is titled "Kibitzer," and is the product of Jo Swerling and Edward G. Robinson.

Gales of laughter sweep through the audience on West 45th St. And, in our judgment, the comedy will continue to entertain audiences for many, many nights to come. If anyone has the blues and wants to forget his or her troubles for several hours, nothing better than "Kibitzer" can be recommended. And, when all is said and done, the play is of no more importance than "Abie's Irish Rose" or the musical comedies that bring in the shekels for their producers year after year. The play is first-class entertainment and does not pretend to be anything else.

I. Lazarus owns a cigar store on Amsterdam Ave., New York City. He is the kibitzer. Every night a crowd from the neighborhood visits the cigar store and plays pinochle, bets on the races, prize fights and bucks the stock market. Lazarus, living up to the Jewish term of kibitzer, gives advice, most of which is worthless. It he tells a friend to bet on a horse, that is almost a sure sign that it will not win. His advice in the card games is equally "valuable."

Through a certain odd turn of fate, the pest of Amsterdam Ave. visits a millionaire and is able to save his life by putting a waste basket on the head of the man who wants to kill him. Of course, it is all stupid, but the amusing dialogue makes one forget how unreal it is. That is a worthy tribute to the playwrights.

Edward G. Robinson, one of the authors of the play, portrays the part of the kibitzer. Whenever he appears on the stage the audience knows that they are going to be amused, and they are never disappointed.

The supporting cast is excellent. It includes Jacob Katzman, Alexis Polianov, Jeanne Greene and Eugene Powers.

SPRING BYINGTON

In the new comedy, "Be Your Age," at the Belmont Theatre.

GOGOL'S 'INSPECTOR GENERAL' AT YIDDISH ART THEATRE

The schedule of the week at the Yiddish Art Theatre will include: This evening, Gogol's comedy, "The Inspector General" ("Revizor"); Tuesday, Peretz Hirshbein's "The Blacksmith's Daughter"; Wednesday evening's bill will include three one-act plays; Thursday evening, Isa Kramer, lyric singer, and a performance of Rolland's "Wolves." On Friday evening, twice on Saturday and twice on Sunday, Maurice Schwartz will give performances of the theatre's newest production, "Major Noah," a play of American Jewish life a century ago, by Harry Sackler.

SHOVEL WORKERS STRIKE

WYOMING, Pa. (By Mail).—Shovel makers of the Wyoming Shovel Co., 150 in number, have struck against poor conditions.

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No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far at an end, that he receives his wages in cash, then he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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NEXT FRIDAY March First at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11 St.

Sensational Attraction! THE SAVOY WILD CATS THE PRIDE OF LENOX AV. GEORGE GANOWAY and BERTHA VANDERBILT in a dance selection "Scrambled Feet" and GEORGE SNOWDEN and PAULINE MORSE in their interpretation of the HARLEM STOMP

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Automobiles and New Form of T.U.E.L. in Labor Unity

"The automobile industry has presented an idyllic picture for the capitalists. Tremendous profits, 'contented' workers, no labor unions or strikes, absolute autocracy by the employers, an open shop paradise. What more could the employers ask on this earth? All over the world they boasted that in the magic formula of mass production and 'high' wages they had found the solution of the labor problem. Not Marx but Ford, they said, pointed the way of progress for the workers. And the social democrats of the world, at heart agents of the capitalists, re-echoed their slogans and helped to squeeze the workers into the speed-up programs of the employers," says Wm. Z. Foster, national secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, in the February issue of the League's official organ, the illustrated, monthly magazine, Labor Unity.

"But now the whole situation changes," says Foster. "Trouble is brewing in the automobile industry."

Part of the trouble comes from the steady reductions in the number of jobs, thru rationalization and flooding of the market. Part of it is the battle between auto manufacturers, Foster explains:

"The workers need organization. The beginning is made, with the conference of delegates from 35 organizations, representing 15,000 workers, held in Detroit last month under the auspices of the Auto Workers' Union."

"The organization of the auto workers is the task of the Left wing," says Foster. "It can be accomplished only in the face of the most powerful opposition of the employers and the government, and of those agents of American imperialism, the A. F. of L. leaders."

Earl Browder writes of the needed organization of the T. U. E. L. He says:

"In spite of its clear and definite policy, the T. U. E. L. organizationally remains as vague, as uncrystallized, as indefinite, as it was in the old days when it was purely a propaganda organization.

"Such a situation is intolerable. It calls for the most drastic and relentless overhauling, review, and reformulation of the organizational tasks of the T. U. E. L. in preparation for the coming National Conference of our organization."

He proposes a change of name, to "Trade Union Unity League," dues paying, centralization of finances, more departmentalization, more attention to Negro workers, more emphasis on the international aspects, that the T. U. U. L. appear in the organization of new unions in its own name, and that "the new unions shall be known to the masses, from their inception, as sections of the broad national movement (the T. U. U. L.) which is in process of becoming a new national trade union center, and which is itself in turn a section of the international class trade union movement (the R. I. L. U.)."

Other articles in the February issue are: Soviet Unions Guard Workers Health, by Albert Coyle; The Anthracite, by Pat Toohey; Latin-American Workers Unite, by Harrison George; Mella, Cuban Communist, Murdered; Left Needle Workers' Union Prepares for Struggle, by H. Koretz; The U. S. Prepares for War, by George Pershing; John J. Walker—Labor Faker, by Wm. Z. Foster; The Machinists' Unions Urge Struggle; W. N. Doak, Election, by Wm. Simons; Soviet Capitalist Agent, by Sidney Bloomfield; T. U. E. L. Greets Mexican Workers; Smash the Terror of the Jugo-Slavian Military Clique, and Editorials.

The magazine is beautifully illustrated with pictures showing industrial scenes and militant labor leaders.

Work of Revolutionary Artists Will Be Shown at Sessions of Russian Exposition

ANKING REGIME EADING TOWARD WIFT COLLAPSE

antung Echoed Both South and North

(Continued from Page One)

the thought-to-be defeated Chili ue, the collapse of Nanking is ly foreseen as Li Tsung-yen, a tarist of the Kwangsi faction, ied out a coup d'etat at Chang- in Hunan province, against the ernment of Chiang Kai-shih.

Disintegration.

esides this, revolt appears in the ps sent north to quell Chang in ngtung and in Chili province, at ing, while the Canton com- nder, Li Shi-san, has long ig- ed Nanking and will probably e the opportunity to take some on on his own account, while the rutable old villain, Feng Yu- ang, "the Christian general," is ly at any moment to tear the rt out of Nanking, for which he inister of war, by a war of his against Chiang Kai-shih.

t this writing, fighting is pro- ding for possession of Chefoo, a t on the north coast of Shantung insula, between its present hold- , the Nanking nationalists, and ang Tsung-chang's troops, who besieging it after capturing a siderable part of the peninsula. ang is assisted by a group of old ssian monarchist white guards, o have played the role of mer- ary butchers for anyone who has price to buy them. They are by General Nachaeff. There e been 700 dead and 2,000 unded in the fighting which is ng on near Chefoo, in which the nd of battle could be heard. Both es, as usual, are looting the ilian population.

Revolt at Changsha.

n Hunan, subordinates of General Ti-ping, who was backed by Nan- g, suddenly sent troops under neral Yeh Chi into Changsha, prised and disarmed the forces General Lu, who fled precipi- ely, leaving behind him a personal tune of $500,000. His place was ed by General Ho Chien, ap- nted by the Hankow government by the Kwangsi clique, who e been thumbing their noses at iang Kai-shih for some time.

The Kuomintang party here has en out a statement about the nts in Hunan, in which all this moil is charged to "Commu- ts," whom the Kuomintang rges with stirring armed uprisi- s among the soldiers of the "na- nalist" government. The Kuo- ntang also says the Communists e taking advantage of the popular ntment against Japan's occupa- n of Shantung. The party spokes- n stated that only last week the tionalist" authorities at Hankow d arrested leaders of an extensive mmunist "plot."

These same Hankow authorities, wever, seem to have no love for e Nanking regime, as the party lf admits the Hankow govern- nt engineered the revolt at Chang- a, in Hunan, as part of a scheme co-operation with the Canton com- anders to "make trouble" for Nan- g. If that was the purpose the volt is already a success. Nan- g is unquestionably worried.

The Mukden regime in Manchu- a, while it has raised the Nanking g, has refused to do anything re than that, and remains more an enemy of than a part of Nan- g's government. From Peking, o, reports show that a violent sh is brewing between the Peking d provincial Kuomintang head- arters and the provincial political uncil, the latter supposedly rep- senting Nanking authority. This litical council has issued a long anifesto and telegraphed it to anking, accusing the party head- arters of being too "Left," im- soning magistrates, torturing the ndlords to extort funds, levying xes and "by making the people tterly discontented have encour- ed the spread of Communism."

* * *

Police Strike in Peking.

PEKING, Feb. 24.—Street dem- nstrations in favor of the striking licemen of the International Set- ement here, who are out demand- g wage increases, caused the U. S. arines and those of other nations ho are scabbing on the strikers uarding the International Settle- ent, to bar the gates to the lega- on quarter today. Great crowds utside the legation quarter lis- ned to street speakers, but no at- mpt was made to enter, though ll troops were called out in anti- pation that such an attempt might ccur.

Martial Law Rescinded n Guatemala, U.S. Had Hand in Disturbances

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 24.— onstitutional guarantees have been esumed by decree of President hacon, who declares that no neces- ity exists for continuance of emer- ency measures amounting to mar- al law.

The situation arose when a vice resident, Colonel Morales, headed a ilitary insurrection which failed. resident Chacon says that the of- enders were tried "within the law" nd themselves signed their sentence f death.

Gas from Defective Flue Overcomes 10 in Workers' Families

Gas escaping from a defective flue filled the flat at 56 St. Nicholas Ave., inhabitated by workers' families, and overcame ten members of workers families. Workers are forced to pay exorbitant rents to grasping landlords, who leave tenements in disrepair.

Workers Party Activities

Section 4 Daily Dance.

Entertainment and dance for the funds of the Daily Worker and Spanish and Negro papers will be given by Section 4, Friday night, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St.

* * *

Social, Y. W. L., Williamsburgh.

The Y. W. L., Williamsburgh section, will hold a social Saturday, March 2, Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave. Play, songs and poems will be presented. Dance follows.

* * *

"Young Worker" Dance and Entertainment.

A dance and entertainment for the benefit of the "Young Worker" will be given by Upper Bronx Units 1 and 2, Saturday, March 9, Bronx Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave.

* * *

International Branch 1, Section 3, Subsection E.

International Branch 1, Section 3, Subsection E has changed its meeting night from Monday to Friday, 9:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

* * *

Spanish Fraction Ball.

A "Ball of the Sandinistas" will be given by the Spanish fraction of the Party, Saturday night, March 16, Lexington Hall, 109-111 E. 116th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

* * *

International Women's Day.

International Women's Day will be celebrated at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., 2 p. m., March 17. Mass pageant, showing women's position in the different historic periods, will be a feature of the event. Section Women's Work organizers and secretaries of women's

* * *

Unit 3 F.Subsection 2A.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2A will meet Thursday, 6 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

* * *

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach.

Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 28th St., Saturday evening, March 16.

* * *

Branch 5, Section 5.

Branch 5, Section 5, will meet tomorrow, 8 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. The dressmakers' strike will be discussed.

* * *

Unit 3, Section 7.

Unit 3, Section 7, will meet tonight, 8 p. m., 764 40th St., Brooklyn. organizations can get tickets at 28 Union Square.

* * *

Branch 4, Section 5.

Branch 4, Section 5, will meet today, 8:30 p. m., 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. Comrade Gartner will lead a discussion on the new unions.

* * *

Shop Nucleus 4.

Shop Nucleus 4 will meet Thursday, 101 W. 27th St., 6:30 p. m.

* * *

Unit 3F, Subsection 2C.

New officers will be elected at the meeting of Unit 3F, Subsection 2C, 6:30 p. m., today, 108 E. 14th St.

* * *

Sections 1, 2, 3, Attention!

Members of Section 1 are instructed to report at 60 St. Marks Place, 7 p. m. tomorrow. Members of Sections and will report at 101 W. 27th St., 7 p. m. tomorrow.

* * *

Branch 2, Section 8.

A membership meeting of Branch 2, Section 8 will be held today, 8 p. m., 313 Hinsdale St. New membership books will be distributed.

Miners' March Ends in Huge Demonstration in London

(Continued from Page One)

as an effort to awaken the nation to the plight of her 1,342,000 unemployed.

Many of the marchers carried sacks of clothing, blankets and food and the banners which were displayed by the foremost in each group carried such labels as: "Only cowards starve in silence," "Death rather than starvation," and "We marched for capitalism in 1914; today we march for our own class."

Each group was joined by a band and several hundred unemployed of London. The Londoners looked more tired and hungry than the marchers.

As they reached Trafalgar Square, the marchers scaled the base of the Nelson monument and stood in tiers high on its sides while Laborite and Communist leaders on each of the four sides of the monument harangued the crowds.

The speakers blamed the conservative party government for the workers' plight, urging a mighty effort to defeat the government in the general elections late this spring.

The demonstration and speeches lasted for two hours, at the end of which time the crowd again sang the "Internationale" and then disbanded, the marchers going to halls and homes provided for them to wait the outcome of efforts of a delegation which will attempt tomorrow and Tuesday to petition Premier Stanley Baldwin, asking the government to act to reduce unemployment.

The marchers included many shipyard, textile, steel and tin-plate workers in addition to the miners. Although the march was made in bitter February weather—making the march particularly difficult for Scottish and Durham miners and Lanchashire textile workers who tramped for days in knee-deep snow—all except 100 of the starters finished the march.

Find Remains of Old Scientist in Moscow

MOSCOW, (By Mail). — The churches, for so long serving only as religious temples, now offer up many items of historical interest. There has recently been discovered in a vault of the Mikhailov Lutheran Church the remains of the famous naturalist and mathematician, Bruce.

Bruce was the inventor of the "Bruce Calendar." He lived under the reign of Peter the Great and was his close friend. A well preserved attire, consisting of a jacket embroidered with silver, a long caftan and jack-boots with spurs, were found with the skeleton.

Capital is therefore not a personal. It is a social power.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

MINERS' STRIKE FILM IS BARRED

Ohio Senate Bans WIR Showing of It

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24.—"The Miners' Strike," the Workers International Relief film, depicting the true facts of the misery of the coal-diggers and their brave struggles against the employers' thugs, the National Guard and the corrupt officials of the United Mine Workers' Union, has been refused a permit for showing in Ohio.

At a hearing in the Ohio senate in Columbus, the film was shown by Director of Education John L. Clifford, who denounced it because it is favorable to the National Miners' Union and criticized the United Mine Workers' Union.

The barring of the film by the authorities of Ohio is a clear indication that the mine owners are preparing to conduct a struggle against the National Miners' Union and against the campaign of the Workers International Relief for the relief of the miners. The film is a history of the miners' strike and shows the severe suffering that the miners and their families are compelled to endure.

The W.I.R. declares that the district conference now going on is the beginning of an energetic campaign to acquaint the workers of Ohio with the suffering and starvation of the coal diggers and the struggles of the National Miners' Union, despite all the obstacles thrown in their path by the coal barons and their puppets in the state capital.

3 Miners Trapped in Flooded English Pit

STOKE ON TRENT, England (By Mail).—Three miners caught in a great inrush of water into the Harecastle Colliery at Kidsgrove, near here, have been given up as lost. The water has risen to over 200 feet in the shaft. Rescuing miners could not enter the mine on account of the depth of the water. Over 100 miners had left the mine a short while before the disaster.

BELGIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

BRUSSELS, Belgium (By Mail).—Over 100,000 unemployed workers were receiving unemployment insurance in January. This is estimated as only a small percentage of the total unemployed.

CLOAK STRIKERS RESIST FAKERS

Labor Council Fights Walkout

(Continued from Page One)

the way for the organization of the unorganized in the cloak industry. More shops are to be called out shortly.

Due to the effectiveness of the strike four important shops, including one open shop, have already signed agreements with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

As the strike proceeds, the alliance of the bosses, Schlesinger's socialist-scab internationai, the Central Labor Council and the police, becomes more and more evident. Attempting to terrorize the strikers the police have arrested May Lebow, Wasserman, Goldie Katz, Julius Klein and Hyman, strike leaders, on framed-up charges. The union, with the help of the International Labor Defense, secured their release.

The Central Labor Council, aping the New York body, threatened the manufacturers association will boycommerce and the marchants and manufacturers association will boycott them if they sign the agreement with the Needle Trades Workers. At the same time Hynes, of the police squad, boasts of the co-operation of Schlesinger's hirelings in trying to break the strike.

The strike leaders state that the strike is proving a great success.

The Workers (Communist) Party has issued a call to all workers to support the strike and help build the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and is also arranging a mass meeting for the benefit of the strikers.

WORKERS RESIST MILWAUKEE COPS

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 24.—A large crowd of workers participated in and witnessed the huge anti-war demonstration held last night at Second and Wisconsin Avenues under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League, and resisted the attempts of the police to break it up.

When police tried to get to the speakers, of whom Samuel Herman was the principal one, a large sympathetic crowd kept the police at arm's length for a long time. When finally the police broke through the crowd and arrested Benjamin Sklar, Bower and Nager, a large group of workers marched to the jail demanding the release of the speakers, who scored the imperialist's preparations for war.

3 PROSPECTORS DIE IN FIRE

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (By Mail). Three prospectors in the northern Canada mining area were burned to death when trapped in a blazing cabin at Lake Portage, near Sioux Lookout, 300 miles northeast of Winnipeg.

The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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U. S. IMPERIALISM FOR UNDISGUISED ARMED INVASION

War on All Fronts Now Being Prepared

(Continued from Page One)

trading interests, which fear that the especially ruthless and brutal phases of imperialist conquest defeat its own end by stirring resentment and refusal to trade with the United States by other Latin-American countries beside Nicaragua.

The administration, particularly Coolidge and Kellogg, were extremely angry at this deviation from their openly imperialist policy, and although the amendment provided that marines could be used in cases where "lives and properties of Americans are endangered," which has always been the excuse put forth for invading Central American and Far Eastern countries, they immediately put such pressure on their leaders in the senate to have it thrown out that when the senators resumed its sittings on Saturday, Senator Jones, the republican senate leader who had voted for the Dill amendment on Friday, changed his vote and opposed it, along with five democrats. Eleven republicans and three democrats, who were absent the day before, were rounded up and voted against the amendment. The vote finally was: For the amendment, eight republicans and 24 democrats, total 32; against, 34 republicans and 14 democrats, total 48.

Haiti, Also.

To clinch the policy of the government as being simon-pure imperialist, the senate then rejected by viva voce vote, an amendment by Senator King, to withdraw marines from Haiti.

The only explanation for the switching of their votes by the republicans, led by administration leader Jones, was his statement that he was ' 'now" satisfied that the administration of Coolidge and of Hoover could be relied on "to handle" the marine situation. He dodged the question as to whether he had "communicated with" Coolidge, by saying that he had not "seen" him recently.

Kellogg Lies.

Secretary Kellogg, much disturbed over the way the affair had been mishandled by administration leaders in the senate, at the state department tried to put over the usual lying and hypocritical claim that the U. S. was withdrawing marines from Nicaragua "as rapidly as possible," and that they remain there now merely "to train the National Guard."

This, although marines have been in Nicaragua most of the time since 1912, or for seventeen years; that the U. S. now has 3,500 marines there "training" 300 members of the so-called "national guard." He finished with the complete falsehood that "order had been restored," though Friday's telegrams had just brought word of the battle at Jinotega, where Sandino's independence army had inflicted a defeat on a detachment of marines and "national guard," seriously wounding one of the latter and a lieutenant of marines.

Dictator Firmly in Power, Senator Asks Marines Leave Haiti

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UP). —Immediate withdrawal of marines from Haiti was demanded in the senate today by Senator King, Dem., Utah. He asked adoption of an amendment to the navy appropriation bill providing that none of the funds it carries shall be used to defray the expenses of armed forces on the island.

King said the affairs of the island are now in the hands of a virtual dictator who has dared to jail journalists who believed in the right of free speech and free press.

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Fraternal Organizations

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles,—come into the office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

* * *

Freiheit Singing Society.

The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball Saturday, March 9, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

* * *

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.

The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

* * *

Inter-Racial Dance.

An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Obrano has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St.

* * *

Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 43, has arranged a theatre party for March 20. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

* * *

Progressive Group, Local 38, I.L.G.W.

The Progressive Group, Local 38, I. L. G. W., will have a booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar. Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Kats, Bazaar Committee, Unity Cooperative, 1800 7th Ave., City.

* * *

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre will produce its one act play, "Marching Guns," an episode of the miners' struggle, without charge for any Party unit, trade union or fraternal organization at any affair they arrange. Write Sylvan Pollack, 1409 Ave. J., Brooklyn.

* * *

Needle Trades Workers Dance.

Left wing needle trades workers will attend a concert and ball given by the T. U. E. L. branch of Local 9, Workers Center, March 2. Jazz band.

* * *

Jewish Workers Club.

The Jewish Workers Club of Boro Park has organized a class in the A. B. C. of Communism meeting 8:30 p. m. Tuesday evenings, 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn. Valentine is instructor.

* * *

Want Books For Bazaar.

The Downtown I. L. D. will have a book booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar on March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Books on all subjects and in all languages are wanted. Bring them to 799 Broadway, Room 422.

* * *

Harlem I. L. D.

Karl Reeve will speak on "Labor Struggles and the I. L. D." at the meeting of the Harlem Branch of the I. L. D. Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., 143 E. 103rd St.

* * *

Bronx Workers Sport Club.

A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

* * *

Young Workers Social Culture Club Brooklyn.

The fourth annual dance of the Young Workers Social Culture Club will be given Saturday evening, March 23, at the Hebrew Ladies Day Nursery, 521 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn.

* * *

Young Workers Social Culture Club Meet.

A membership meeting of the Brooklyn Young Workers' Social Club will be held Friday, 8:30 p. m., 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

* * *

Iron and Bronze Workers Meet.

The Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will meet tomorrow night, 8 p. m., 7 E. 15th St. The International question will be taken up.

* * *

Russian American Building Corp. Lenin.

The Russian American Building Corp. Lenin will meet Feb. 27, 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. Building trades workers are invited.

* * *

Labor Temple Poets.

The Poetae of Brooklyn, six poets, will recite prize-winning poems at the Labor Temple Poetry Forum, 242 E. 14th St., Anton Romatka, chairman, Thursday, 8:15 p. m.

* * *

Brighton I. L. D., Bill Haywood Br.

The Bill Haywood Branch of the I. L. D. will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave., Brighton Beach.

* * *

United Council, Central Body, Meets.

The Central Body of the United Council of Working Women will meet Wednesday, 8:30 p. m., Room 607.

RAIL MERGERS ALL ONE PLAN

Want $4,692,000,000 in Two Joint Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland today placed their biggest railway merger scheme before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the heels of a scheme about the same size submitted yesterday by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Van Sweringen scheme comes from the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio merger for which, as also for the C. & O. merger, approval is asked from the I. C. C., comprises outright control of ten railroads and joint control by one-fourth interest of five others, altogether a mileage of 13,814 miles and a capital investment of $2,192,000,000.

The Van Sweringen system of the Chesapeake and Ohio would have complete control of 12 lines, and one-fourth control with the New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pennsylvania system, in nine bridge and terminal companies; besides one-third interest with the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia (west of the Ohio River), and half interest with the Baltimore and Ohio in the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line. It will have 13,148 miles of track and a capital investment of $2,500,000,000.

From these joint control plans, and the fact that the Van Sweringen plan is submitted practically simultaneously with the B. & O. scheme, it is apparent that both are really one scheme, 27,000 miles of track and $4,692,000,000 of rail capital.

FLOODS, ICE KILL MANY IN EUROPE

2 Miners Die When Hit at Pit Head

LONDON, Feb. 24 (UP).—Rising flood water took a large number of lives in Greece and lower European countries today as a new cold wave swept over the continent from Russia.

Many casualties and great damage were reported in the region of Macedonia and along the River Maritza, in dispatches from Athens tonight. It was estimated that 500,000 acres were flooded in Thrace.

Two persons were killed and four injured at Bestwood, Nottinghamshire, England, today when the sudden thaw released a great mass of ice in a pit head, hurling it on a case in which 14 miners were ascending from the pit. The case was crushed.

Thousands of heads of cattle were drowned in the River Maritza area and it was estimated that 150,000 acres had been inundated by the river floods. At the same time some villages reported snow 35 feet deep which had not yet melted.

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SHOW 350 GRAPHIC ART EXAMPLES AT FINAL SESSION

USSR Museum Loans 12 Canvasses

The final week of the Art and Handicraft Exposition of Soviet Russia will be "Graphic Arts Week." Three hundred and fifty examples of the graphic arts have been hung, including book illustrations, designs for magazines, water colors, wood cuts, and pencil drawings. This exhibition is under the direction of Alexei Kravchenko, member of the Academy of Art of Russia, who came from Moscow as personal representative of the Russian artists contributing.

The graphic arts of Russia are considered of great importance in the Soviet Union. Many outstanding Soviet painters have abandoned "easel painting" in favor of illustrative art which could be utilized in the flood of new books and posters.

The exhibition also includes twelve canvases loaned by the "Museum of the Revolution" in Moscow.

Events at the Exposition during the final week will include free concerts of Russian music, and a sale of the articles shown.

A special display of Russian children's books will be held on Wednesday of next week for teachers, librarians and others interested. Ernestine Evans, critic, and Alexei Kravchenko will speak on "The New Children's Books of Russia."

EARTH SHOCKS IN INDIA

PESHAWAR, India (By Mail).—Several severe earthquake shocks have been felt in Lahore, Peshawar and other parts of northern India, causing much damage. The minaret of a mosque collapsed in Peshawar, but none were hurt.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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The Reverend Muste's Social Reformism

Wherever there is a market you will find a merchant.

Whenever sharpening class relationships appear in a capitalist society, with the accompanying increase in the class consciousness of the workers—there is invariably an up-cropping of petty-bourgeois supporters of the capitalist system ready with pseudo-radical slogans intended to hold the masses in support of the reactionary system.

Recent months have seen attempts to cover up with so-called progressive phrases the reactionary, anti-working class policies of the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. These efforts have been led mainly by the Reverend A. J. Muste and a corps of associates.

The Muste group is now trying to take on an independent organizational form. It is a "Left" social reformist group, with a political as well as a trade union character.

No intelligent worker can afford to let himself be deceived as to the real nature of this movement among supporters of the employer class and its capitalist system. It is necessary to understand the origin of this group. Its formation arises out of the sharpening of class relationships in this country at this time, with the narrowing down of the A. F. of L., the increasing importance of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers as the decisive factor in the labor movement, the development of new unions under Communist influence and the growing influence of the Communist Party.

Here is a widening market for the wares of such as little Mr. Muste. Neat packages of social reformism, done up in pink paper—guaranteed "just as good" as class struggle!

Against what is the movement of this petty-bourgeois group directed?

Its composition and its program make it an instrument directed chiefly against the Communist movement. The role of the Muste group lies in its tendency to attempt to isolate the Communist influence among the masses. The Reverend Muste and his associates attempt only to steer the discontent of the masses into the channels of capitalism. The workers who are seeking the path to break away from the reactionary trade union bureaucracy, from the influence of treacherous social reformism, this Muste group would seize upon and lead back into the camp of social-reformist illusions, into the camp of capitalism.

The Muste group is now engaged in an effort to unite the various social-reformist groups and parties into a party directed against the Communist movement.

The real aims and the dangerous role of this group in the labor movement must be made known to, and thoroughly understood by the working class. Its liberal, petty-bourgeois ideology and "Left" slogans are most dangerous to the masses precisely because the Muste group, having already fought against all genuine Left aims, will in the future quite consistently betray every real Left slogan in action.

An examination of the social character and activities of the group surrounding the Reverend Muste shows nakedly the close and intricate connections with the yellow socialist party and the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L.—i. e. with the worst and most corrupt and active lieutenants of big capital in the labor movement.

And the pacifist face of the Muste group is sufficient guarantee that in the fast-developing imperialist war situation it will play a role of leading the workers into the shambles with pretty words of "peace." Imperialist war cannot be without its "pacifist" servants and the associates of Mr. Muste are quite clearly applying for a post as pacifist camouflage for the imperialist war makers.

This group takes what position in the class struggle? Certainly not a position in favor of class struggle on the part of the workers against the capitalist class. It fights against the Workers (Communist) Party. It fights and maneuvers against the Trade Union Educational League, against the new, militant trade unions and against their strikes—against every organizational expressional of struggle against capitalism.

It is impossible to let this group of adventurers off with the estimate that it is "harmless," as merely playing a negative part, as "not participating in the class struggle." The social-democratic parties and groups, like the trade-union bureaucracy, **do not** play a negative role. Their crime is not that they do **not** participate in the class struggle, but that they **do participate in the class struggle as most active and dangerous forces for the employing class and state.** The socialist party is today a well-developed **party of the police and strike-breakers.** The Muste group, social-democratic at base, but playing a would-be ambiguous role pretendedly "to the Left" of the police-socialists and the strike-breaker trade union bureaucrats, are in fact merely a foot-loose type of social-democrats, dyed-in-the-wool yellows, who at every test in the past have betrayed the workers and who at every test in the future will do the same.

The narrowing base of the A. F. of L., the growing decisiveness of the unskilled proletarian masses in the labor movement, the increasing influence of the Communist Party which has played the leading role in every recent struggle of the workers and which nurtures and guides into the channels of class struggle the growing radicalization of the workers—these are the phenomena which cause the raising of the yellow flag of the Muste group inscribed with "Left" phrases intended to draw the discontented working class back into the camp of the class enemy.

Every class-conscious worker should do his part to expose this coterie of charlatans and to compel its liquidation.

Forward with the class struggle! Build the Party of the Class Struggle—the Workers (Communist) Party!

MR. HILLQUIT SEES STARS

By Fred Ellis

Mexican Masses Honor Mella

The sixth article of this series, published yesterday and the previous day, was the speech of Albert Weisbord, fraternal delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the Mexican Unity Congress of Workers and Peasants. It dealt with the role of U. S. imperialism in Latin America, with the situation in the U. S. labor movement, and with international trade unity between the American and Latin American countries.

* * *

ARTICLE 7.

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

It was my honor and privilege to be present at a huge memorial meeting, on January 24th, for Julio Antonio Mella. The meeting was in one of the largest theatres in Mexico City and was packed to the doors on the call issued by the Committee of Proletarian Defense.

The death of Julio Antonio Mella has been keenly felt by the masses in Mexico. Great demonstrations have been held under the leadership of the C. P. of Mexico. His picture is to be found everywhere. At the meeting the very poorest masses were present and one could see they were deeply moved.

The speakers were, Huneo, of the Latin American Trade Union Confederation, Diego Rivera of the Anti-Imperialist League, La Farga of the Committee of Proletarian Defense, Vadillo of the Association of Proletarian Students (founded by Mella) and Penichet of the Association of Cuban Political Emigres in Mexico. The speeches, which touched on Mella's life and work and the meaning of his murder, were received with much feeling by the audience. One could almost see them clench their fists and swear to avenge the murder of their leader.

That Mella was politically murdered is now established beyond a shadow of a doubt. The policeman testified in court that as Mella lay dying on the street, someone came up, pulled up his sweater and exclaimed, "That job is well done." In spite of the overwhelming evidence against him and the tremendous indignation of the masses, however, the murderer has just been freed by the Mexican government. This is the answer of the fascisti to the revolutionary mass movements just generated by the C. P. More murders are expected.

The death of J. A. Mella has been a great blow to the Communist movement in Latin America. In the loss to the Parties, Mella's death can be compared to our own Ruthenberg. Far from desponding, however, the comrades have but closed their ranks. Hundreds of new members have now joined the Party. The revolutionary situation is growing more acute. The Party carries on.

Problems of the Communists in the South

By JOHN H. OWENS

The rapid industrialization of the south is creating a new and complex problem for the Communist Party. Prior to the 1928 presidential campaign, no really serious attempts had been made by the Party to invade the "solid" south, this phase of the work being limited to such theoretical slogans as "abolish lynching," "full social equality," "abolish 'Jim-Crowism.'" The realization of a concrete program for this section of the country will require the earnest consideration of the best analytical minds of the Party.

Contrary to the general conception, even among Communists, the vast majority of southern Negroes are not revolutionary, not even radical. Given a moiety of peace, property and security, they are content to drift through life. Not that they are devoid of ambition—rather the opposite, but this ambition smacks of accepted American traditions of individualism, getting on in the world, highly competitive effort and the like. With all its social and political restrictions, the south can boast of a rising class of black bourgeois elements.

Another ideological factor which must be given close attention is the peasant psychology possessed by many Negroes. This reflected in their social outlook, a tendency to ape, frequently to exaggerate, the manners and morals, the prejudices and political theories of the ruling caste.

The average southern white is an inferior individual who attempts to hide his inferiority complex by a pretentiousness of manners, an assumed superiority based upon color only and, therefore, the inherent inferiority of the black race.

The rural Negro is frequently prejudiced against the town Negro and adopts a patronizing attitude toward "educated Negroes." This is but the reflex of the white planter's psychology who doubts the wisdom of educating his "niggers." In his opinion, it makes him uppish, refractory and generally untrustworthy as good field hands. "Education puts social equality notions in a nigger's head."

Thus the Negro manhood of the south is individualized and degraded until it accepts as natural and inevitable such derogatory institutions as concubinage, peonage, chain gangs, segregation and a host of other festering evils which are damning indictments of white capitalist civilization in America. By a peculiar mental twist the Negro endures these evils by refusing to recognize them and the southern Negro as well as the southern white bitterly resents criticism of his community by an outsider.

Some Negroes go so far as to defend their "good white folks" even though these same good white folks are lecherous planters with colored concubines.

The inferiority complex which is forced upon the Southern Negro explains his attitude towards his own female kind. He accepts the white man's evaluation of colored womanhood as well as of other things in life. It also explains in part the difficulties of competent Negro leadership in the South. A Negro leader is not acceptable to a certain part of the race until the white folks have put the seal of approval upon him. This means that he must be "safe and sane" according to the most orthodox and fundamentalist viewpoint of the average Southern white. This inferiority feeling also partly explains the willingness and frequency with which colored women enter into misalliances with white men, though the economic phase of the matter is highly important and must not be forgotten.

The poor whites of the South are so obsessed with the psychology of "We must keep the niggers down" that it hampers intelligent action for their own advancement. They are encouraged in this by the upper class whites, who being more class conscious and more practical use this race prejudice for their own economic security.

This prejudice on the part of the whites is also caused by fear. Conscious of the injustices which the Negroes have suffered for generations, the Southern whites cannot but quake at the thought of retaliation. This is reflected in such sadistic orgies as the lynching and mutilation of Negro men and ripping up pregnant women. That this prejudice has no biological foundation and is not inherent in either race is evidenced by the willingness of Southern white males clandestinely to cohabit with colored females.

The crisis in agriculture, the evils of the single crop production, the boll-weevil which ruins that one crop (cotton), changing farming conditions in the south, concentration of land ownership and mechanization of farming), are potent forces tending to weed out the poor and inefficient owners both black and white and reduce the number of agricultural laborers needed to work the productive acreage. These dispossessed ruralites become a part of the city proletariat and are absorbed by the expanding industries of the South: the mines, the mills, the factories.

In an article "The North and the South Today," Current History Magazine for November, 1927, the author has this to say:

"Now, Southern enterprise and Northern capital combining have made the South the outstanding commercial wonder of the day. For example, a line of creameries, backed by Northern capital, stretches from Washington to New Orleans and the great Southern hydroelectric development has likewise been brought about largely by New York, Philadelphia and Boston money. . . . One by one the smaller Southern industries are being strengthened or acquired by Northern capitalists. In Randolph County, North Carolina, fifteen of the seventeen cotton mills have been purchased with Northern capital and in Selma two of the three and this is typical of the condition throughout the South. In fact, unobtrusive forces are everywhere at work breaking down the barriers and soon the last one will have fallen.

"Just as soon as the Negro taboo and the fundamentalist religious taboo disappear, we may expect Party lines to disappear also. North and South Carolina with more spindle hours than Massachusetts will not continue to blow 'hot and cold' on election days.

"But the Southern states, though nationalized and cooperative are still conservative, more so, perhaps than those of the North because of the absence of the foreign element. They are far removed from Sovietism or 'Red' Republicanism and they respect the courts and love the Government."

How will the changing economic conditions affect the social relations of the races? How will the Southern white workers, grounded in race prejudice, react to Communism which preaches and practices race equality? How will the Negro respond to a suggested alliance with the "po' white trash" whom capitalism has consistently pushed forward as his traditional enemy? Perhaps the economic forces at work contain the potentialities of an answer. Who knows? Here is a problem which requires all of Communist fortitude and courage.

Red Picket Lines

By HENRY REICH, Jr.

Here see the lines that mark the sharp divide
Between the master and the working class,
Where stand these men and women on the side
Of Labor, shouting "Ye shall never pass!"

No beat of drums, no bugles shrilly crying
Assemble these red hosts in fully array—
Though some are weak and sick and some are dying,
Yet on they press unarmed into the fray.

Though maces swing and bayonets are flashing
Across their way, the pickets firmly stand
Against the brunt. What though harsh taunts are lashing,
The placards make reply in steady hand.

Though rain sharp blows upon defenceless heads
And fly the bullets from the gangsters' guns,
Though every heart is filled with nameless dread,
Still stand the pickets—those unflinching ones.

This is the front line in the war of classes,
This is the battle ground where labor fights.
Here, 'gainst the few, defiance by the masses
Is flung and these no longer seek their "rights."

Defiance and a challenge here are flung
Against the bulwarks of society.
What though our leaders have been shot or hung,
Still others rise to take their places. See!

The Red Flag flies above the sturdy lines,
Advancing ever in the fiercer fray,
While over all the Star of Russia shines
And marks the dawning of the Workers' Day!

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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The "Desecrated American Flag"; Dynamite and Frame-ups Against the Union by Thiel Detectives

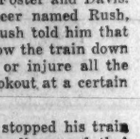
Previously, Haywood wrote of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader in the early days in Utah, Nevada and Idaho; of his years working up to the office of Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners; its early battles in Colorado; how the union fought against martial law, declared by Governor Peabody, to aid the mine owners and open shop Citizens' Alliance. He is speaking at present of the great Cripple Creek strike of 1903. Now go on reading.

* * *

PART XLV.

ONE night I had paper laid out on the dining room table at home. When my wife called out from the next room and asked what I was doing, I replied:

"I'm making more trouble for Peabody." I was at work on what became the notorious "desecrated flag" poster. I drew a rough picture of the United States flag, with a caption at the top, "Is Colorado in America?" On each stripe of the flag was an inscription:



Martial Law Declared In Colorado.
Habeas Corpus Suspended in Colorado.
Free Press Throttled in Colorado.
Bull-Pens for Union Men in Colorado.
Free Speech Denied in Colorado.
Soldiers Defy the Courts in Colorado.
Wholesale Arrests Without Warrants in Colorado.
Union Men Exiled from Homes and Families in Colorado.
Constitutional Right to Bear Arms Questioned in Colorado.
Corporations Corrupt and Control Administration in Colorado.
Right of Fair, Impartial and Speedy Trial Abolished in Colorado.
Citizens' Alliance Resorts to Mob Law and Violence in Colorado.
Militia Hired by Corporations to Break the Strikes in Colorado.

* * *

I HAD a picture of Henry Maki chained to the flagstaff. The photograph had been taken in Telluride, where he was chained to a telegraph pole during the strike. Under this was the title "Under the Folds of the American Flag in Colorado," and under the flag, "If Old Glory is desecrated, it has been done by the Governor of Colorado. The strikers are struggling to enforce the laws of the state and to break not only the chains that bind Henry Maki, but the chains that bind all the workers. Following this was an appeal for funds for the Colorado strikers, with the signatures of Moyer and myself.

Victor Poole, a young miner, was in and out of the bull-pen and jail many times. Finally Governor Peabody declared the writ of habeas corpus suspended in his case, and said that he must remain in prison. We followed this decision by applying to the federal court. While the case was pending the military authorities, fearing that the writ would be granted, contrived to have charges preferred against Victor Poole for a minor criminal offense which had been forgotten if it had ever been committed. They turned him over to the sheriff of the county and in this way slipped from under a writ that would in all probability have been granted. Poole was not an official of the union. His continued persecutions caused much comment.

* * *

THE Vindicator mine was under guard of the militia, but an explosion on the six-hundred-foot level that killed the foreman and superintendent was charged to the Western Federation of Miners. From the examination they made of the mine and the evidence introduced, the coroner's jury was unable to determine the cause of the explosion. Sherman Parker, Charles Kennedy, Bill Davis and Tom Foster were charged with this crime and placed under arrest, but the district attorney quashed the indictments for lack of evidence. The persecution of these men had become a byword in the district. They had been arrested and re-arrested, charged with nearly everything to be found in the annals of crime, but never once was any of them convicted of the slightest offense.

Parker, Davis and Foster were out at this time under large accumulated bail, though they had not been charged with any offense and no crime had been committed. None of the previous accusations having been fastened on these men, a serious charge was being framed up against them.

* * *

A CERTAIN lodging house in Cripple Creek was the rendezvous of the gunmen and detectives of the Citizens' Alliance. There the thugs planned their vicious conspiracies. It was there no doubt that Sterling and Scott arranged with Beckman, the Thiel detective, and McKinney, a rounder and pimp, the details of a proposed train wreck, the responsibility for which was to be placed upon Parker, Foster and Davis.

Scott had already inquired of a railroad engineer named Rush, where the worst place would be for a train wreck. Rush told him that if a rail were loosened at the high bridge, it would throw the train down an embankment, three or four hundred feet and kill or injure all the passengers. Scott told Rush that he must be on the lookout at a certain hour that night when he was driving his train.

At the identical spot near the high bridge, Rush stopped his train and took the fireman and others ahead, where they discovered that spikes had been pulled and a rail had been loosened. A wreck certainly would have occurred if he had attempted to run his train over the spot, carrying to death or injury between two and three hundred people. Kennison, the president of the Victor Miners' Union, and many other union men were on the train.

* * *

SHERMAN PARKER, Bill Davis and Tom Foster were arrested as the principals of this terrible crime. When they were brought to trial McKinney was the star witness for the prosecution. He testified that he had done the job with the accused, but after a severe cross-examination admitted that he had testified at the instigation of Sterling and Scott, who had promised him a thousand dollars in cash and a ticket to anywhere he wanted to go. If he should be arrested and convicted, they had guaranteed him a pardon from Governor Peabody.

Beckman admitted that he would be willing to kill two hundred or more people for five hundred dollars. The attorneys for the Western Federation demanded his immediate arrest, and called upon the district attorney and his assistant to do their duty. But the detective was never arrested. Sterling and Scott also testified, but the slimy wretches fastened all the blame on their tools, Beckman and McKinney.

The final witness for the prosecution was Rush, the engineer, who testified that Scott had asked him where the worst place for a wreck would be, and that he had tipped him off that an attempt would be made at the place designated near the high bridge.

Without calling a single witness for the defense, without a word being said by the defendants in their own behalf or by the attorneys of the Western Federation in behalf of them, the judge ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

* * *

A FEW days after this victory, Moyer and I went to Cripple Creek district to see the stores and visit the district union. Before we left I said to him:

"I don't propose to spend any time in the bull-pen."

"Well," he said, "what are you going to do if they arrest us?"

"Let's shoot it out with them," I said.

We took a couple of extra revolvers in a handbag. I told him:

"If we dont need these we can leave them with the boys."

* * *

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the situation at Cripple Creek on his visit there; of how Haywood and two fellow workers shot it out with a gang of deputy sheriffs at Eighteenth and Champa Streets in the heart of Denver; a touch of Big Bill's grim humor in the midst of class war. Readers who would rather not wait to read our daily instalments, or who wish to add to their library Haywood's memoirs in book form, may obtain the book free by sending in a yearly subscription, renewal or extension. If desired, and plainly instructed, the book can go to one address and the subscription to another.